The New-York Times.

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THE GREAT REBELLION.

Highly Important from Western Virginia.

Surrender of Col. Pegram and his Whole Force to Gen. McClellan.

ONE THOUSAND REBEL PRISONERS.

Gen. McClellan in Full Pursuit of Garnett.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Concentration of the National Forces at Springfield.

The Rebels Retreating Towards Arkansas.

Seven Hundred of them Killed in the Battle of Carthage.

Eight American Vessels Captured by the Rebel Steamer Sumter.

Latest Intelligence from Fortress Monroe.

Arrival of Col. Bendix's Men Taken Prisoners.

REPORT OF GEN. McCLELLAN TO LIEUT.-GEN. SCOTT.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 14.

The following was received, July 13, from Beverly, Va.:

"I have received from Col. PEGRAM propositions for his surrender, with his officers and remnant of his command, say 600 men. They are said to be extremely penitent, and determined never again to take up arms against the General Government. I shall have near 900 or 1,000 prisoners to take care of when Col. PEGRAM comes in.

The latest accounts make the loss of the rebels in killed some 150."

Gen McCLELLAN's dispatches have diffused general joy here, and none share in it in a greater degree than Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT himself. The intelligence served to make the military hereabout impatient for an opportunity to achieve results similar to those narrated.

LATEST FROM GEN. McCLELLAN.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, July 14.

A special dispatch to the *Commercial*, from Beverley, says that Gen. McCLELLAN's advanced division is moving rapidly to Cheat Mountain Pass. The rebels burned the bridges at Huttonsville and will burn the Cheat Mountain Bridge, but it cannot delay us an hour.

At Rich Mountain, 131 dead rebels have been found. Our wounded are doing well. Ten commissioned rebel officers were killed and captured, including Capt. SKEPWITH, of Powhatan; Capt. D. B. LANGELL, late of the United States Army; and Capt. IRWIN, of Brunswick, are dangerously wounded. Dr. TYLER, late of the United States Army, and Dr. WALK, late of the United States Army, are prisoners.

Some Georgians and South Carolinians are among the dead, but the rebels dead are chiefly Western Virginians.

This morning Col. PEGRAM, commander at Rich Mountain, sent a letter to Gen. McCLELLAN, offering to surrender himself and command of 600 men. The surrender was accepted, and the prisoners will march in to-day. The prisoners are much reduced by hunger.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 14.

It is probable that Ex-Postmaster HOLT will be appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court. Mr. JAMES LESLIE, Jr., of Pennsylvania, succeeds Mr. SANDERSON as Chief Clerk in the War Department. He is admirably qualified for the place.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE OCCUPIED.

Our troops occupied Fairfax Court-house, and without opposition from the rebels, who have fallen back. Our lines have also been extended below Alexandria.

"BY AUTHORITY."

The Chicago *Democrat* and the Springfield *Journal* have been designated by the State Department to publish the laws of Congress; in Nebraska Territory, the *Republican* at Omaha, and the *Press* at Nebraska City, have been designated; in Delaware, the *Journal* at Wilmington, and the Milford *News*.

THE BISHOPS AND THE SIXTY-NINTH.

Bishops HUGHES and TIMON, of Eastern and Western New-York, visited the Sixty-ninth, and were warmly received. Father MOONEY has returned to New-York.

AN ARTILLERY CORPS.

THOS. H. BATES, Quartermaster of the Fourteenth New-York Volunteers, has resigned, and will return to New-York to raise an Artillery corps.

AN ESCAPE FROM THE REBELS.

W. H. WILSON, formerly of Indiana, escaped from Fairfax yesterday, and is now in Washington. Mr. WILSON is a printer by trade, and was forced into the ranks of the Confederate Army. He came away in a sad plight, clad in the rags of a common negro dress, and barefooted when he escaped. He represents the army at Fairfax as being in bad condition, half clad, without money, and indifferently armed. Many Northern men are in the ranks there, he says, who, in case of a conflict, will never fire upon our men. In his opinion the rebels will retreat from Manassas, as they have at other points, and thinks it is BEAUREGARD'S design to fall back upon Richmond as soon as our forces make their appearance in any considerable numbers from this direction. Mr. W. also states that many of the farmers and market-men who come to Washington from Virginia with passes, act as spies for the enemy secretly. He is now temporarily at work in the Government Printing-office here.

A DIFFICULTY AND THE RESULT.

Quartermaster TROW had a difficulty, yesterday, with Capt. L. NEWMAN'S clerk, of the Thirty-first New-York Regiment, just as the corps was leaving town for Alexandria. Words passed, and TROW struck the clerk in the face. His name was NICHOLS. The latter retorted, threatened TROW, and finally struck him back, when TROW fired his revolver and shot NICHOLS in the shoulder. Dr. MEADE took charge of the wounded man, but the ball cannot be extracted. TROW has not been as yet arrested.

SURVEYOR OF NEW-YORK.

Saturday afternoon, Secretary CHASE received a note from President LINCOLN, requesting that a nomination of RUFUS F. ANDREWS, of New-York, be transmitted to the Senate as Surveyor of the Port of New-York. This settles the list of principal offices. It is probable that GEO. F. SHERMAN and MOSES BEECHER will be appointed Appraisers, and that the third appointment of Appraiser will not be made at present.

THE NEW TARIFF.

I send you a copy of the proposed new tariff. You will see that it changes nearly the entire list of imported articles. LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 14.

The Sanitary Committee has just closed its third session in Washington, where its first meeting was held a month ago. The Commission is now thoroughly organized, and working effectually. Its agents are busily at work in the principal military encampments. They report the results of their inquiries and labors daily by mail to the head-quarters of the Commission in the Treasury Buildings. Several of the Commissioners and a considerable number of agents are continually employed at the seat of war. The results of the inquiries thus pursued at all of the encampments, from Cairo and Missouri to Eastern Virginia, have enabled the Commissioners to act definitely and efficiently upon a great variety of practical questions that are of vital importance to the life and health of the soldiers.

The following are the leading questions discussed and acted upon during the present session of the Commission:

First.—The payment of soldiers' wages by allotments, or by Treasury orders for the benefit of their families and themselves.

Second.—The condition and wants of the Army in and near Washington, and a like report from the encampment at Fortress Monroe, and a similar report from the Western encampments visited by the President.

Third.—Measures for improving camp-police and the regimental hygiea.

Fourth.—Special reports from the various inspecting agents of the Commission.

Fifth.—Improvement in the soldiers' rations and regimental censure.

Sixth.—The diminution or prevention of intemperance in the Army.

Seventh.—The enlistment of competent cooks in every regiment.

Eighth.—Nursing, and the better care of the sick and wounded.

Abstracts of several reports were ordered to be published in document form. They are in press, and will soon be furnished to the public.

The Treasurer's report exhibits the pleasing fact, that the labors of this Commission are appreciated by Life Insurance Companies—a single Company having contributed $1,000 to the treasury.

A code of instructions to the agents of the Commission was agreed upon and ordered to be published. A concise manual of advice to military officers, giving plain directions respecting camp police, military hygenia, and rules for the soldiers' health, was presented by a Committee, and a large edition ordered to be published, and gratuitously distributed in the Army.

The Commission have opened a dépôt for the reception and distribution of clothing and delicacies for sick volunteers, and have instructed their agents closely to follow up their inquiries by such suggestions and efforts as may be necessary to secure effectual reformation of the defects and evils they meet with. After deciding upon the plan of effort to be pursued until the next meeting, the Commission adjourned Saturday afternoon, and those of its members who could be spared from duty at Washington proceeded to Fortress Monroe.

A resolution has been prepared, and will be probably introduced in the House to-morrow, instructing the Committee of Elections to inquire and report as to whether Hon. HENRY MAY, Representative from Maryland, now in Richmond, has been, or is now, holding treasonable correspondence with the enemy, and whether his seat shall not be declared vacant. Mr. MAY has not yet appeared here this session.

The House Committee on Commerce will make a favorable report on the bill for the employment of secret signals on dispatch and other naval vessels.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

MILITARY OFFICERS HOLDING SEATS IN CONGRESS—THE ENGLISH SYSTEM—CONSTITUTIONAL OBJECTIONS—CONTRACTS TO BE INQUIRED INTO.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 12, 1861.

The House of Representatives to-day decided, by an almost strictly party vote, that certain gentlemen occupying seats have not forfeited them by accepting military appointments in the States which they represent. I observed that Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING voted with the Opposition against laying the resolution for the exclusion of the military members on the table. The point decided is, to say the least, a very doubtful one, and honest men may differ upon it without incurring the charge of blind subserviency to party on the one hand, or factious opposition on the other. But it is singular that all such questions are invariably determined on party principles, and that the inclination, and not the judgment, is consulted by the great mass of members.

It was alleged by the gentlemen named in the resolution that they are not officers in the service of the United States—that they hold their commissions in the service of their respective States. But I presume they will draw their pay from the National Treasury, and this fact would seem to bring their cases within the spirit, if not the letter, of the disqualifying claim of the Constitution.

The English system of Government, in which there is no written Constitution, interposes no obstacle to the appearance of Army officers on the floor of the House of Commons, and of course none to the exercise of the legislative function by peers of the realm. But the framers of the American Constitution saw, or thought they saw, evil consequences resulting from the practice of concentrating two or more officers in one person, and determined to guard against it by a positive prohibition. I confess that I can see no evil likely to result from the holding of military and legislative positions at the same time, except that the two functions cannot be simultaneously exercised, although the double pay may be received. This objection of double pay and single service is not applicable to English officers who hold seats in Parliament, since the members of that body receive no compensation for their services; and in times of profound peace, within the United Kingdom, when Army officers in the same service have no higher duties than to superintend forts, arsenals, and soldiers in quarters, there would seem to be no great abuse attending their admission into Parliament. Whether, under our system of salaried representation, it is proper to adopt this English practice, may well be doubted. But the House of Representatives has decided differently.

As it regards the right of Cabinet Officers to sit in either House of Congress, I incline to the opinion of Judge STORY, who has discussed the question with much ability in his Commentaries. He arrives at the conclusion that our Constitutional restriction in this particular is unfortunate, and that the English usage is more conformable to that direct accountability of the Administration for the measures of legislation which it labors to secure, than our jealous exclusion of Cabinet Officers from Congress. The American Administrations, he argues, must resort to indirect, clandestine, and often corrupt means of operating upon Congress; whereas, the English Ministers can frankly appeal to Parliament, and through Parliament to the people, for the wisdom and propriety of their measures. Their practice would, in fact, seem to be in this respect more consonant with liberal and republican forms of Government than ours. Judge STORY also remarks, and with evident truth, that the English system is better calculated to secure talent in the Cabinet than ours. When a British Minister takes a seat in the House of Commons, or is entitled to one in the House of Lords, it is his privilege to vindicate the measures of Administration; and if he fails to do so, he is sure to be interrogated by his political friends or opponents, as to their grounds of justification. Or, if the Ministry are silent as to the policy to be pursued in any emergency, some member is sure to smoke them out with his sharp interrogations, or compel them to take refuge under the plea that the interests of the Kingdom forbid a disclosure of the views of Government, or of the facts sought. This sort of information, as it regards the views of Government, can never be got under our system; and when either branch of Congress desires information within the possession of the Administration, it can only be obtained by the adoption of a resolution of inquiry.

Instead of excluding Cabinet officers from Congress, it would not be a bad idea to make membership of one or the other House a necessary qualification; and at any rate the *Premier* and Secretary of the Treasury should be in Congress.

I have heard of a wagon contract which it is to be hoped will be overhauled by Mr. VAN WYCK'S Committee. I understand that a manufacturer in Brooklyn, in New-York, sent an agent here some time ago with a proposition to sell several hundred wagons to Government. He was introduced by a Senator to the proper officer in the War Department, from whom he learned that the Government had no need of wagons—that it would rely on steamboats and railroads, and thus dispense with the old-fashioned modes of transportation. The poor fellow went home with a flea in his ear, and the manufacturer made up his mind to the sad conclusion that he had on hand a quantity of wares which would have to wait for a market until the revival of business after the termination of the war. But he was soon rouse from his melancholy mood by the arrival from Washington of contractors for the War Department, who were ready to purchase all his wagons and a good many more than he could furnish. I understand that these lucky favorites received from the Government *thirty dollars per wagon more than the manufacturers offered to sell them for.* The parties who are to reap this rich harvest are well known here. They have been great jobbers under preceding Administrations, and are distinguished for nothing so much as for their intense hatred of Republicanism. Not one of them has the remotest connection with wagon-making.

The *millionaire* of the party, like most, if not all the millionaires about Washington, was a strong sympatizer with the rebels, since the Presidential election, and offered to bet thousands Mr. LINCOLN would never be inaugurated. Such are the men who receive the favors of the War Department. The same parties had the job of buying beef at eight cents a pound. OBSERVER.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Sunday, July 14.

A party of Zouaves and Maine Scouts met with a party of fifteen Alabama Scouts twelve miles out, yesterday, and succeeded in capturing three of them, as well as a farmer who was acting as their guide.

Two of the parties who kept up communication between the Maryland and Virginia shores, by rowing boats across at midnight, were captured Friday night by a party of Company E, of the Zouaves.

The reported withdrawal of the secession forces from Fairfax Court House was doubtless premature.

THE REPORTED ASSASSINATION OF GOV. HICKS.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 14.

The rumored assassination of Gov. HICKS cannot be traced to any reliable source, although the name of his reported assassin is given, and that he was taken to the house of Capt. FLINT, at Cambridge, where he died. We do not credit the report, believing it one of the secession rumors constantly afloat.

HOW THE REBELS GET THEIR FOOD.

There is good reason to believe that since the mouth of the Chesapeake has been closed, the ingenuity of the rebels has found another and safer route by which to obtain the beef, pork and flour necessary to feed their guerillas on the western shore of Virginia and the Potomac. The eastern shore of Virginia and Maryland is separated at several points by only some seven miles from the Atlantic side, and there are several barred harbors which are easily accessible by vessels of light draft, through which provisions are stealthily introduced at night without the fear of detection. The principal of these is Chincoteague Inlet, with nine feet at low tide; Towpink's Inlet, ten feet; Watchapoenque, eight feet; Hog Island, twelve feet; Sandshoes, eight miles South of Hog Island, with twelve feet at low water; and Ship Shoal Inlet, between Sand Shoal and Smith Island, with five feet entrance at low tide. Into these out-of-the way places, quantities of provisions, it is believed, are nightly introduced, and after being transported over the peninsula of Eastern Virginia and Maryland, are conveyed across the Chesapeake in some of the innumerable porgys which abound in the rivers on the opposite shore.

To put a stop to this illicit intercourse, all that is wanted is one or two of the light-draft, centre-board schooners, such as are used by the Staten Islanders, to scour the Atlantic side and guard the approaches to these Inlets. Such vessels, in charge of such old coast-pilots as Capt. PETER ROFF, would soon put an end to the overland traffic of the eastern shore, and starve treason along the western shore of Virginia and the Potomac.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

CONCENTRATION OF NATIONAL FORCES.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, July 14.

Capt. SMITH, from Springfield, Thursday, reached here to-night, reports that a messenger arrived there that morning with intelligence that Gen. LYONS' command would reach there that day. The entire National force, comprising the commands under Gen. SWEENEY, Cols. SIEGEL, SOLOMON, BROWN, and four wounded Home Guards, under JOHN S. PHELPS, are concentrated at Springfield.

The last heard from the State forces they were in Neosho, going South, communication with Arkansas being open in consequence of Col. SIEGEL falling back on Mount Vernon.

A large number of Arkansas troops were engaged against Col. SIEGEL, in the battle near Carthage. The National loss in that battle was 10 killed, 43 wounded, and 4 missing. The rebels state their loss at 700 killed.

The guard of 120 men left at Neosho by Col. SIEGEL, previous to the battle, were taken prisoners by a large force of Arkansas troops, and a proposition was made to shoot them, but were finally released on taking an oath not to bear arms against the Southern Confederacy.

OUR ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE.

AUTHENTIC DESCRIPTION OF THE BATTLE OF CARTHAGE—RELATIVE STRENGTH OF THE FORCES ENGAGED—SUPERIORITY OF THE NATIONAL ARTILLERY—THE REBEL CAVALRY, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 10, 1861.

Our city was thrown into a state of feverish excitement to-day, by the news of a great battle which was reported to have been fought in the vicinity of Carthage, between the United States forces, under Col. SIEGEL, and the rebel troops, under Gens. PRICE and RAINS. The most contradictory statements were afloat and published by the several newspapers, the *State Journal* affirming the total rout and destruction of Col. SIEGEL'S *corps d'armée*, while, on the other side, it was maintained that our troops had achieved the most glorious victory which had yet shed lustre on the Star-Spangled Banner in the present campaign. The great numerical superiority of the enemy, whose forces were known to outnumber 7,000, while Col. SIEGEL'S whole command did not reach 4,000, led us, at first, to doubt a real victory, and it was not until late in the evening that all doubts were dispelled, by the arrival of a messenger direct from Col. SIEGEL, with dispatches to the Commander of the Arsenal. This messenger, Lieut. M. TOSK, of the artillery attached to Col. SIEGEL'S Regiment, came by the evening train of the Pacific Railroad, and brought a full account of the glorious victory.

After having made further endeavors to meet the enemy on the 4th, early in the morning of the 5th, Col. SIEGEL was advised that the enemy had been seen a few miles north of Carthage, Jasper County. Col. SIEGEL immediately ordered all troops under arms, and after a short march, had the good fortune to find the report confirmed, by meeting the enemy on an open prairie, about 10 miles noorth of Carthage. Col. SIGEL'S command consisted of eight companies of his own (Third) regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel HASSENDEUBEL; seven companies of the Fifth Regiment, Col. SOLOMON, and two batteries of artillery, consisting of eight field-pieces, under Major BACKHOFF. The forces of the enemy numbered five thousand five hundred, at least three thousand of which were mounted, and a battery of artillery,—four six-pounders and one twelve-ponder. Generals PRICE and RAINS commanded the State troops in person.

The position of the State troops was well chosen and gave them a great advantage, which was more than balanced, however, by our superior artillery. Three flags floated over their ranks, two secession flags, which our splendid artillerists soon made to lick the dust, and in the centre the State fleg of Missouri.

At half past ten o'clolk the attack commenced by our artillery opening a strong fire against the centre of the enemy. The aim was so effective that in less than one hour the enemy's twelve pounder was dismounted, and by noon the whole battery of the State troops was silenced. Repeatedly the columns of the enemy gave way under the heavy fire, but rallied again, until our infantry, which had heretofore remained in security behind the batteries, were ordered to advance, when the centre of the enemy at once was broken. To remedy this disaster, about seventeen hundred of the enemy's cavalry were ordered to fall back, and by a side movement try to get possesion of Col. SIEGEL'S baggage train, which had been left some three miles behind on the road, and thus encircle and cut him off from retreat. But this manœuvre did not succeed. The moment that Col. SIEGEL saw what was intended, he ordered his men to retreat, which was done in the greatest order, at the same time giving word to the baggage train to advance. Before the enemy's design could be carried out, Col. SIEGEL had his baggage train in safety. The wagons were placed in the centre of his column, protected in the front by Maj. BACKHOFF'S artillery and Col. SOLOMON'S battalion, and in the rear by Col. SIEGEL'S eight companies.

By this time it was 4 o'clock P. M. Our troops had suffered a loss of only about twenty killed and forty wounded, while the enemy's loss was stated by some of their officers, who had been taken prisoners, to amount at least to two or three hundred. This difference in the list of killed is mainly due to the efficient use of our artillery, which mowed down the enemy, while our troops were scarcely hurt by the fire from the miserable battery on the other side.

Having thus placed his baggage train in a sure position, Col. SIEGEL followed the enemy, who had now taken position on the bluffs on the south side of a creek, cutting through the only road leading to Carthage. Here Gen. PRICE thought his State troops could cut off all further progress of SIEGEL'S forces, and at the first show of a retreat fall in their rear with his cavalry and cut them to pieces. To Col. SIEGEL it was absolutely necessary to pass the creek and clear the road to Carthage, as he could not run the risk of being surrounded by an army of such a numerical superiority by remaining where he was, or of retreating. To dupe the enemy, he ordered his artillery to oblique, two pieces to the right and two to the left, following the movement with part of his force.

The enemy supposing it to be SIEGEL'S intention to escape them by cutting a road at their extreme sides, immediately left the road leading over the bluffs, south of the creek, to Carthage, and advanced to the right and left, to prevent SIEGEL'S forces from crossing their line. But scarcely had they advanced within four hundred yards of our troops, when our artillery suddenly wheeled areound, and poured a most terrific volley of cannister on the rebel cavalry, from both sides. Simultaneously our infantry was ordered to advance at double quick step across the bridge, and in a few minutes the whole body of State troops was flying in all directions. Not a show of resistance was made. Eighty-one horses, sixty-five double shot-guns, and some revolvers fell into the hands of our troops. Some fifty prisoners were taken, and from them the number of killed was ascertained to amount to nearly three hundred. Very few on our side were lost.

After this splendid achievement, Col. SIEGEL proceeded to move toward Carthage, the road to which place was now open. But all along the road, squads of the State troops kept at the side of our forces, though not daring to attack, and occasionally saluted by a discharge from the rifles of our infantry. Arriving at Carthage, Col. SIEGEL found it in possession of the enemy; a secession flag, waving from the top of the court-house, was quickly shot down by our troops.

Col. SIEGEL now found it necessary to retire to Sarcoxie, eight miles southwest of Carthage, as his ammunition was beginning to give out, and it was necessary to connect again with the balance of our Southwestern Army, concentrated at Mount Vernon and Springfield The road to Sarcoxie passes around Carthage, and is covered by heavy woods, which it was Col. SIEGEL'S object to gain, since the State troops at Carthage, almost altogether cavalry, could not follow him there.

Fully aware of this, the enemy had taken his position on the road leading into the woods, prepared to dispute Col. SIEGEL'S advance to the last. The most desperate conflict now commenced; the infantry on both sides engaging for the first time. Our troops fought splendidly, and for the first time the rebel troops screwed up some courage. But their arms were very inefficient, and their cavalry could be of little use. The battle raged for over two hours, from quarter-past six to half-past eight o'clock, and was altogether the most hotly contested encounter of the day. Over two hundred of the rebels bit the dust; our loss was eight killed, and some twenty wounded. One officer, Capt. STRODTMANN, was wounded. Our cannon fired 95 rounds. When the enemy retreated to Carthage, about a mile from the place of the engagement, Col. SIEGEL had got his troops into the wood, where they were secure from any further attack.

Although exhausted by ten hours' severe fighting in the heat, and suffering intensely from thirst, Col. SIEGEL ordered his forces to press on towards Sarcoxie, where they arrived on Saturday morning. On Sunday afternoon the retreat was continued to Mount Vernon, Lawrence County, where he has since been reinforced by Col. BROWN'S Regiment of Home Guards, and Gen. SWEENEY with another detachment of Home Guards.

Thus the first *serious* conflict between the United States troops and the rebels has been fought in Missouri, by our brave German Missouri volunteers, resulted in a brilliant victory. Gen. LYON will perhaps now repent that he delayed so long at Booneville, and was thereby prevented from being present and sharing the honors of this glorious victory with Col. SIEGEL.

That Col. SIEGEL would fight, and when fighting be victorious, none who knew him ever doubted. He is, perhaps, the best educated tactician we have in Missouri, and has gained a valuable experience in actual warfare, in Schleswig-Holstein and Baden during the revolutionary period of 1848. His soldiers love and admire him, and his regiment is the best drilled of all our volunteer regiments. When he fights, he means fight, and is not so very humane as to confine himself to taking prisoners, merely for the pleasure of letting them run again. His appointment to the rank of a Brigadier-General has long been urged by his friends, though his own modesty would prevent him from aspiring to a higher rank than he now holds. Perhaps none of our officers deserve a promotion more than Col. SIEGEL, and in his case everybody would know that a promotion was not given on account of nationality, but by reason of merit.

The State troops seem to have behaved better than usual in these engagements, and would undoubtedly have met with better success, if they had not been so miserably armed. Besides, their cavalry was altogether disproportionate to their infantry, and was rather a hindrance than otherwise. The artillery did the fighting, and as the enemy's battery was silenced two hours after the commencement of the battle, it was all on one side. This accounts for the heavy loss on the enemy's side, over 700, and the small loss on ours, amounting only to 28.

Gen. LYON and Major STURGIS had joined forces at Oscevala, St. Clair County, and were proceeding southwards, at latest accounts.

One battle more, and in all probability, secession will be crushed out in Missouri. A majority of the Committee, charged with the duty of convening the State Convention, have at last seen themselves forced to comply with the will of the people, and consequently issued a call for the meeting of that Convention at Jefferson City, on the 22d day of July. By that time, if Providence permits, Gov. JACKSON will be swinging at the gallows, and his followers adorning the battle-ground of Missouri, or the swamps of Arkansas.

THE PRIVATEER ARGO.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAPTAINS AND OFFICERS OF THE CAPTURED BRIG JOHN WELSH AND SCHOONER J. S. WARING.

Capt. FIFIELD and Mr. ACKLEMAN, first officer of the brig *John Welsh*, and Capt. SMITH, and first officer of the schooner *J. S. Waring*, which were both captured by the privateer *Argo, or Echo*, arrived yesterday morning in the steamer *Empire State*, of the Fall River line.

They state that the Captain of the privateer is named COXETTER, and not POSTELL, the latter being First Lieutenant.

They desire to express their thanks to the Captain of the steamer *Forrest City*, who kindly took them from Portland to Boston; also to the merchants of the Boston Exchange and Captain BRADEN, of the *Empire State*, who treated them with the utmost kindness.

WISCONSIN TROOPS ON THE WAY.

BUFFALO, Sunday, July 14.

The Third Wisconsin Regiment, Col. HAMILTON, arrived here this afternoon, and after taking refreshments, proceeded to Elmira, where they receive arms.

ARMY AND NAVY MOVEMENTS.

Recruiting for the past week for the Army shows a still further improvement. For the old regiments 25 men were enlisted; and the offices for the Twelfth (new) received about as many more. Detachments from the provincial rendezvous have arrived, as usual, and been added to the force on Governor's Island, where there are now 694 men. Buffalo is doing well, of late, Mr. SHERIDAN having forwarded more than the average.

A telegraphic dispatch was sent from this city to the Navy Department, on Saturday, conveying the gratifying intelligence brought by the Pacific mail, that the United States steam gun-boat Wyoming is safe. The rumor of her supposed loss was a hoax, against which we warned the public several days since. The Department will probably make known her safety to-morrow, in an official order.

Orders were sent to Commodore BERRIE, on Saturday, to send the steam gun-boat *Iroquois*, 6, to sea, to look out for the Confederate privateers. The vessel was immediately got under weigh, and left in the afternoon. The *Iroquois* was lately on the Mediterranean squadron, and returned with the *Susquehannah* and *Richmond*. A list of her officers has been already published. The United States sloop *Preble*, 16, left Boston for the blockade service on the 11th. The *Preble* has lately been thoroughly refitted, and has a good ship's company of 200 sailors and a marine guard. The *Marion* and *Dale*, with an aggregate of 500 men, and 35 guns, from Portsmouth, N. H., were also sent to sea last week; and the sailing corvette *Vincennes*, 20, from Boston. Thus, in six days, we have dispatched four regular men-of-war, carrying nearly 80 guns, and over a thousand men, to join Commodore STRINGHAM'S command.

The United States corvette *Cumberland*, 22, was telegraphed as having arrived at Boston on Friday night. The *Cumberland* relieved the *Savannah* as flag-ship of the Home squadron, but became leaky at Vera Cruz, and was ordered to Norfolk for repairs. When she arrived there, rebellion was at work, and she has since been waiting at Hampton Roads and Fortress Monroe a chance to leave for some loyal station, to be overhauled. This is why she returns to Boston. There is no wide flag at her masthead, however, Commodore PRENDERGAST having been transferred off Old Point to the steam frigate *Roanoke*, 44.

Matters at the Navy-yard are dull, yet there are nearly 2,000 men employed, and the disbursements average $85,000 a month. Annexed is the last report of the ships in the bay:

Receiving-ship *North Carolina*, 84; undergoing internal repairs. Over 700 men on board.

Brandywine, 50; sailing frigate, in ordinary, now effective.

Potomac, 50; sailing frigate, fitting out. Can be ready for commission in three weeks.

Purchased steamer *Rhode Island*, fitting out as a mail-boat and light transport to the blockade fleet.

Supply, troop and store-ship; taking in stores and provisions for the Florida division of the blockade.

Richmond, 14; steam-propeller, waiting orders from Washington. This ship is in commision, and manned.

Harriet Lane, 5; side-wheel steamer, having her armament changed and improved.

The commander of the *Reliance*, 4, of the Chesapeake flotilla, complains that four enterprises of his are credited to the *Resolute*.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

TWELVE OF COL. BENDIX'S MEN CAPTURED.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, July 13.

Forty-five men of Col. BENDIX'S Regiment yesterday strolled from Newport's News without leave, and were surprised a few miles from the camp, by a large party of Confederates, foot and horse. One of them, at least, is known to have been killed, and several wounded. A considerable number of them fell into the hands of the rebels. On the return of those who escaped, seven companies of the Seventh Regiment were sent out, but have not since been heard from.

Gen. BUTLER this afternoon went to Newport's News to inquire into the matter.

Col. BENDIX was yesterday at Old Point, attending the Court-Martial of Col. ALLEN, which progresses slowly.

A large number of passengers have just arrived from Boston by the steamer *S. R. Spaulding*.

From the latest information there must be a considerable force at Great Bethel.

LATER.—A messenger from Newport's News, just arrived, states that twelve of Col. BENDIX'S men are missing.

MORALE OF OUR TROOPS IN THEIR CAMP.

A correspondent, describing the religious and salutary influences brought to bear upon the soldiers in the camp, says, "Our young men are *better off here, in a moral point of view, than in your City.*" This is, doubtless, true in regard to many of them. When in camp they may hear preaching every Sabbath. Prayer-meetings are often held in their tents. In many of the regimens there is a good supply of religious books and tracts.

One Chaplain says, "I give the soldiers tracts every Sabbath, and *and they are all read.* When men expect death at any moment, they willingly receive instruction, reproof and correction."

A soldier to whom a quantity of publications were sent by the American Tract Society writes, "I was glad to receive such a quantity of tracts, and, above all, that 'Camp Library.' The boys gathered round my tent as soon as they heard that I had Testaments and tracts, and before dark the Testaments were all gone, and I had to refuse a number. The tracts were half distributed with the Testaments. The books have been covered to-day, and some of them have been lent. You would have been surprised to see how anxiously they were taken by the boys. Please thank Mr. —— for procuring them for me; and tell him that they will be the means of doing much good. The almanacs I distributed, one to each tent—a very useful article here."

THE THIRD NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Col. TOWNSEND, of the Third Regiment New-York Volunteers, having been appointed a Major in the United States Army, has resigned the commission he has hitherto held, and addresses to his regiment the following letter:

ALBANY, July 4, 1861.

To the Officers and Members of the Third Regiment New-York Volunteers:

I have been appointed to the office of Major in the United States Army, and have accepted the appointment.

On leaving this camp some days since, I went to Washington for the purpose of procuring a furlough, that I might get longer command of the regiment which I organized, and with which I received my baptism of fire at Great Bethel. In this effort I was not successful. Indeed, on the contrary, I was directed to report in person immediately to the Colonel of the regiment at Columbus, Ohio, with permission, however, to visit Albany. Here my efforts have been equally unavailing, and I am therefore forced to take my farewell of you by letter.

I tell you, my friends—for I can address you in these terms—that I have no other than the warmest and sincerest affection for you all. I have been earnest and untiring that you should be well provided for by the governing authorities of New York, and that your discipline should reflect credit alike on your State and yourselves. My every effort has been directed towards these ends, and I am delighted to say that you have most fully and gallantly fulfilled my expectations.

There have been no accounts from the Third Regiment save those of honor; and I am satisfied that the future will only verify the fact. Remember the sacred cause you are struggling to uphold, and with the blessing of God, you will be as honored as you are brave and true.

With every trust that God will preserve you, as He did at Big and Little Bethel. I am your friend,

FREDERICK TOWNSEND,
Late Colonel of the Third Regiment.

NEW-ORLEANS AND LOUISIANA.

The annexed letter, from a merchant of New-Orleans to his correspondent in Alexandria, says the Washington *Intelligencer*, was not written for publication, and therefore may be supposed to express the real views and sentiments of the intelligent writer:

NEW-ORLEANS, June 28, 1861.

Major TOCHMAN, formerly of your city, is near here, forming a brigade to be called the Polish Brigade. This brigade will perhaps be filled in a week, but it will be several weeks before he can move, as there are a good many details to be arranged before it will be ready for the field. We have now three camps in operation within a short distance of the city, so that soldiers are becoming a scarcity. Added to which, the news reaching here of the immense force the National Government is bringing into the field has somewhat cooled the ardor of those who presumed that they had nothing to do but to appear in Virginia, and the Union troops would scamper and run. Our people have now become satisfied that they have made a great mistake in hurrying matters to the extent they have; but now, having crossed the Rubicon and taken the responsibility in the rebellion, they must abide the result.

Our stock of cotton is now 8,000 bales, and none arriving. The blockade, far from injurious, is rather a benefit in lowering the prices of provisions, and, better than all, serving to keep the Yellow Jack away from us. The weather at present is delightful.

We are obliged, of course, here to favor the Confederate cause. Any man who is at all suspected has a very unpleasant time of it. Our newspapers, which are more powerful than armies, give us but one side of the question, and hardly ever a kind word for that Union that has made us a great and powerful people.

PASCAGOULA.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

SECOND REGIMENT FIRE ZOUAVES.

This regiment is now comfortably situated on Staten Island. The men have been uniformed, and are supplied with food by the United States. The regiment not being full, Capt. COARD, No. 110 Fulton-street, will accept recruits.

ANDERSON ZOUAVES.

The Chaplain of the Young Men's Christian Association visited this regiment on Friday evening, and presented five hundred copies of the Soldiers' Hymn Book, and held a very interesting prayer meeting. The regiment is now transferred to Riker's Island.

LINCOLN CAVALRY—CONRAD PARK.

Mr. D. MELDOLER LEVI, of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, held divine service for this regiment yesterday, using the impressive service of the Episcopal Church. After which, he delivered a most patriotic address, and gave each man a small book. The men were quite pleased with the service, and all joined in the hymns.

[*For other Rebellion News see Third and Fifth Pages.*]

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM PARIS.

Recent Deaths of Prominent Personages—A Siamese Embassy—The Patterson-Bonaparte Case—Trial of M. Mires—Agitation on the Bourse, &c.

PARIS, Friday, June 28, 1861.

Death has been playing sad havoc lately with men in high position. First, Count CAVOUR, then Senator DOUGLAS, then Lord CAMPBELL, and now the Sultan, have paid the debt of nature. The late ABDUL MEDJID, a mild and intelligent Prince, gave himself up to intemperance and the pleasures of the seraglio, and thus has died from exhaustion at the early age of thirty-eight. His eldest son, twenty-two years of age, and now heir to the throne, is already feeble and exhausted from the same pernicious habits. But the brother of the late Sultan, ABDUL AZIZ, who has ascended the throne, is quite another sort of man. Brought up in seclusion in one of the retreats of the seraglio, almost a prisoner to his brother, the Sultan, he is said to be quiet, austere, temperate in all his habits, and on the question of money, penurious. This last, in the present empty condition of the treasury, will not be the least of his merits. In politics he belongs to the old Turkish Anti-European party, to that party which believes there is no other God than Allah, that Mahomet is his prophet, and that Christians are but another species of dog made to lick the feet of true believers. But if the least knowledge of passing events has ever penetrated the Prince's seclusion, he has learned that the age of religious persecution has passed for his Empire, and that Western Europe hereafter is to take charge of that part of his administration. In his first proclamation he makes high sounding promises of reform; but this has grown so much the fashion with newly arrived monarchs that nobody attaches any importance to it. In the land from whence came the Arabian nights' entertainments, gilded aircastles are just in place; in fact, many people will have the souvenir of the thousand and one nights recalled by the harmonious and pretty name of Abdul-Aziz.

You had the Japanese; we have the Siamese. Three Ambassadors, according to the Oriental custom, and a suite of twenty persons, arrived a few days ago on a mission to the Emperor NAPOLEON. They bring to the Emperor from their King and two semi-Kings three autograph letters, and many rich presents. A certain amount of official display was made for these awkward-looking Orientals, but the public have not deranged themselves on their account, other than to stare at them when they come in their way. Yesterday they were presented to their Majesties at Fontainebleau, a French Catholic missionary attached to the Embassy acting as interpreter. The Ambassadors and all their suite entered the room and walked to the foot of the throne *on their knees*. As the presentation took place in the large room known as the *Salle Henri II.*, and the Ambassadors must have had a considerable walk to accomplish on their patellas, the scene must have been too ludicrous even for the gravity of the Emperor. The speeches were then made, the rich gifts presented, and the Ambassadors retired backwards, still on their knees.

Two trials of great importance are going on at the present moment—one the appeal of Mrs. BONAPARTE-PATTERSON against the Prince NAPOLEON, and the other that of MIRES, the banker. In the first case, which is not yet terminated, it has been remarked that the papers in the interest of the Government do not mention the trial, and we are thus forced to the conclusion that the Government is determined not only that the case shall go against the Baltimore family, but that they shall not have the advantage of the publicity for their documents which the trial affords.

In the case of the banker MIRES, which commenced yesterday, and will run through a week or more, we are prepared for an acquittal, or at most a punishment of such a character as not to prevent him from going into business again. The impression is growing general that MIRES has been a persecuted man, and that the Government has no right to make an example of him for speculations in which all or most of his colleagues indulge, more especially as many of his customers were Government people. On the trial, M. MIRES is permitted to take part in the proceedings, and he yesterday conducted himself with great energy and ability. He told the court, among other things, that such a tribunal was incompetent to sit in judgment on the affairs of a great banker, on account of their necessary ignorance of such a complicated business; and he declared that the "expert" who had been charged with the examination of his books, and was then giving testimony, had examined the books as if they had been those of a grocer. There was no doubt truth in both assertions.

Within the last week the Bourse has had two alarming reports which threw down the funds, one to the effect that the Emperor was seriously unwell, the other that arrests had been made for a conspiracy against His Majesty's life. The first is totally gratuitous, for the very day on which it was invented His Majesty was hunting deer in the forest, and the other concerned the arrest of some returned Garibaldians, who had learned too much liberty in Italy, and used language to which our *mouchards*, from old habits, have difficulty in accommodating their ears. But I ought to say that France is now about as free a country for the discussion of political subjects as any other in Europe, and we shall no doubt hear less and less of arrests for such an offence, as the police become more habituated to it.

In many parts of Germany, the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo has been celebrated this year with a degree of ostentation which has offended the French Government. France does not need to be reminded—at least, not by Germany—that Waterloo is yet unrevenged, and that the Rhine is yet outside the French frontier.

Charivari seems to think it a bad speculation for the two parties in America to call the Indians to their help, for this morning he gives a cut of two savages, one scalping a United States man, and the other performing the same operation on a Confederate States man. The first is made to cry to the second—"Thunder! South American! will you haul off your savage? I'll haul off mine." "I guess I will, North American; he's scalping me also. Droll sort of soldier!—We'd better do our own fighting!"

A correspondent of the *Journal des Débats*, traveling in the United States, writes as follows to that paper:

"We were traveling the other day on the railroad through a Western clearing; men were cutting down a magnificent forest, in order to make way for potatoes. It was melancholy to see. All at once, a shot was fired from the window in front of me, and I saw the frogs jump in the ditch at the road-side, and heard my fellow-passengers shout and laugh, and then the whole party commenced to fire their revolvers, with shouts and screams, at the poor frogs. For the first time, I had seen a real example of American gayety. Think of traveling day and night with fifty-four volunteers in the same box, which they call a *car*, all of whom have revolvers in their pockets, and exercise themselves on frogs by the wayside! Decidedly I should prefer to take the chance of encountering JUD, (who murdered Judge POINSOT in the cars.) As I was recounting yesterday the incident of the frogs, which did not astonish my hearers a bit, they replied: 'Oh, that's nothing!' and then they assured me that, at the ball of Mr. SEWARD'S, the dandies of the New-York Seventh Regiment, the lions of the Union Army, danced without taking off their revolvers, but [illegible] it must be added, to inform their partners that the pistols were charged. The thing was found to be quite in good taste, and altogether appropriate."

M. CORNELIUS DE WITT, son-in-law of M. GUIZOT, has just published a new volume, *Thomas Jefferson*. His biography of WASHINGTON, with a preface by M. GUIZOT, has reached a third edition.

MALAKOFF.

FROM LONDON.

The Death of the Lord Chancellor—The Great Fire—The Canada Reinforcements—Mr. Adams and the New-York Herald—The Rebel Commissioners, &c.

LONDON, June 29, 1861.

Another of the old set of English statesmen and lawyers, the cotemporaries of Lord BROUGHAM and Lord LYNDHURST, not to say of Lord PALMERSTON and of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, has quietly dropped below the surface of the quiet current of English history. The Lord Chancellor, better known in America from his literary works, such as his *Lives of the Lord Chancellors*, than for his strictly legal productions, does not seem to be considered a very serious loss. As a lawyer, his place can be supplied, and there are few distinguished men in England whose death would create less emotion or sense of loss than his. As an humorist and an original, however, it will be hard to find his match, especially among the English, who seem generally molded after one shape, and into whose characters humor and gaiety do not enter in any very large quantity.

Among the other events of the week, has been the terrible fire among the storehouses on the other bank of the river. It shows strikingly the prodigious wealth of this city, that the loss by this fire, roughly estimated at more than ten millions of dollars, should create no more excitement and trouble than has been the case here. With my limited views on the matter, and supposing that such a disaster would cause a good deal of embarrassment in the city, I ventured one morning, while going down to the bank, on the top of an omnibus, to suggest in conversation with my next neighbor, the obvious consideration that the insurance offices might be crippled by such a blow; but he repelled my narrow views of political economy with the air of a SAM JOHNSON, and explained to me that such a fire would make up the loss to the offices by causing every one to insure their property, or raise the valuation of their property already insured, and take out new policies for the amount; so that I came to the conclusion if people took so very cool a view of the matter, ten million dollars must be a much smaller amount to lose at one stroke, than we economical Americans have been used to suppose.

The death of Mr. BRAIDWOOD has caused a deeper feeling than the great loss itself. His name has been identified with the fire department here, which he in a manner created, and his high character and the great services he has rendered the city, make it reasonable enough that his loss should be much felt, especially as he died in the discharge of his duty. There is something very heroic in his death, which the English will not fail to appreciate.

In spite of the remonstrances of a large part of the daily Press, including even the *Times*, which shows some practical wisdom in the matter, the Government has held to their determination, and the *Great Eastern* has gone with its three thousand troops to Canada. I have the strongest reason, from personal conversation with men of different parties, to believe that this step is looked upon as a blunder almost universally. But the control of the army is vested in the Crown, and popular opinion acts on the Horse-guards very slowly. So the measure is carried out in haste, to be regretted at leisure, and Lord PALMERSTON, when called upon to explain it, shuffles and equivocates, while Mr. DISRAELI completely corners him, and leaves him no resource but in absolute silence. I have said once before that I believed this measure to be taken in consequence of some idea of the Ministry that our people meditate some sort of attack on Canada. What this fear really is, and what foundation it has, I cannot learn, but it comes from your side of the Atlantic, and whether the New-York *Herald* or more reliable authorities are responsible for it, is for this Government to explain. Perhaps it has explained, and the uneasiness that is felt here is superfluous. If so, you will know it before this. By the way, Mr. COBDEN has just made an address to his constituency of Rochdale, and in it he refers to American affairs, speaking of this measure of sending troops to Canada as incomprehensible to him, but giving his decided approval to the neutral policy of the Government. Now Mr. COBDEN is one of the few men on whom one can always rely for the truth. He never dodges a question because a true answer to it would never his popularity. He never seeks office, nor does he seem to have any ambition except that of assisting in the great march of liberal principles, which he has done more than any other living man to advance. He is as firm friend of our Government now as formerly, and it is from his lips that we may expect to hear the honest expression of those opinions which the mass of the English liberals hold towards us. No doubt the excitable part of our people will see in the coolness and moderation of his language a want of sympathy with our cause and a want of appreciation for our sacrifices and trials. But those who know the English character will not look for anything more than certain practical results, expressed in a purely business way, and will be perfectly satisfied where Mr. COBDEN'S sympathies lie where they see in whose favor policy tends. Now it is not for us of the North to say that all who are not with us are against us. It is for the South to say this, for without active aid she is lost. Accordingly the position of Mr. COBDEN and also of his friend, Mr. BRIGHT, though they do not make any protestations nor express any sentiments other than those consistent with perfect neutrality, still is meant to be, and practically is favorable to the Union and destructive to the rebellion.

The latest American advices have brought us back through the columns of the New-York *Herald* what purports to be the substance of the first dispatches of Mr. ADAMS to the State Department. Now about this, there are two or three things to be suggested from an English point of view. If the *Herald's* report is correct, it seems to me that I can fancy the consternation and dismay with which Mr. ADAMS would read his own confidential dispatches in the columns of the lowest print that has ever disgraced a great nation. If, on the other hand that report is not correct, the impression made here in England is likely to be of such a sort as to counteract all our Ministers' efforts to create a healthy state of opinion here. From what I have seen here, I should judge that the grandest work our English and French Ministers have had, has been to counteract the blunders of their own friends; but if our newspapers at home are to add to the difficulties of a Minister's position, by sending over here pretended reports of his dispatches, I pity him if he expects to do any good. Before long he would have the whole English Press abusing him for what he never said, and preventing his effecting the very ends they all really wish him to gain; that is, a candid reconciliation of the two nations.

The season is drawing to a close. The Queen held her last drawing-room this week, at which I saw, by the way, that Mr. MOTLEY, the historian's wife and daughter, were presented by our Minister; and, it is said, that next week Her Majesty goes to Osborne, so that so far as she is concerned, the season is ended. I am told, however, that this departure of the Queen is likely to be rather a relief than otherwise; for in consequence of her mother's death, she has been all Summer in a state of great depression of spirits, which of course has effected the Court and all society more or less. Her daughter has come over from Berlin, to make her a visit, and the young Prince LOUIS of Hesse, the future husband of the Princess ALICE, second daughter of the Queen, is also here. Through the newspapers, we obtain the pleasing information in regard to him, that he is suffering from the measles—a rather unromantic attention on the part of the young Prince to his *fiancée*. Those who have seen him, are not complimentary in their descriptions of his personal appearance, and call him anything but aristocratic in look at least. But the English dislike all foreigners, and are fond of making the German relatives of the Queen feel the small account that is taken of them here, so that no fair opinion can be formed from what they say. The marriage is not to take place till next year, it is said, and meanwhile they are looking out for a wife for the Prince of Wales.

The Southern Commissioners, who have gone over to Paris, are getting on from bad to worse. In England, there was some hope for them from private sources at least, though all the encouragement they ever got from the Government was in their own happy imaginations. But in France they are high and dry, and even their supplies have given out, so that they live now on charity, as indeed all Southerners here are doing. Some banker advances money to keep them alive and out of prison. Indeed I doubt whether any banker will advance much more, so that they will soon have to live by subscription.

Is Treason to be Indiscriminately Pardoned?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is a good deal said in the public journals about the policy of the Powers at Washington in relation to the prisoners taken in the present war. By the letter of the law, every man bearing arms in this armed rebellion, or otherwise aiding the treasonable movement, deserves death. How is this army of criminals to be disposed of? Surely the duty and true policy of the National Government in its treatment of the citizen rebels who fall into their hands, is a question of great difficulty, and of almost infinite importance. It is indispensable that its line of action be clearly and definitely settled—that the demand of the present emergency be clearly seen and carefully, wisely, and impartially followed—and that the principle and course of action be open and plain to the public mind.

First, then, there can be no doubt that a lenient policy, even a kind, forgiving and parental course, so far as duty will permit, is a proper and praiseworthy one for the rulers of the Nation, though ordained of God, for the punishment of evil-doers, to pursue in the present lamentable conflict. It is to be remembered that many sin ignorantly—that multitudes have only been carried by the current which they had neither the wisdom nor the stable principle to resist, whilst they never of their own will or ambition purposed to commit treason themselves, or to plunge others into it. The ends of Government surely do not require the blood of all this multitude—its position is reclaiming, not vengeful, maintaining law and right at all hazards, but freely and gladly showing mercy. Christian men will rejoice in its leniency—but not in any weakness or shuffling expediency that hesitates to execute the penalty of treason upon those traitors for whose blood the safety, health and conscience of the country calls.

It is to be remembered, however, that the National Government, in its present contest for the supremacy of law, has other ends to accomplish, other, and it may be higher and more imperative duties to perform, than to show its mildness and leniency, or indulge the pleasure of indiscriminate forgiveness. It has the duty on hand, not simply to put an end to this present rebellion but so to defend and establish true principles, and so to uphold and vindicate the majesty of the law, that, if it may be, such treasonable rebellion in all future time shall become impossible. The seed of it is to be destroyed. Submission of traitors is not to be bought for the time by ignoring all the demands of justice. It is now, in this contest, in a practical way, and in facts to become historic record, to teach the people truth and duty. Its path is to be one of light and knowledge—its acts a lesson for the present and for future ages. To this end, one of its most urgent duties is to make it clear that treason is not a mere figure of speech—to establish the fact that it is a crime, to make it stand out boldly in all its enormity in our national history, and to place the true estimate of its criminality upon it, as justly deserving death.

As a people we have become skeptical about the character of treason—whether in morals there is absolutely any such crime at all. We have heretofore seen nothing of it or of its dreadful consequences; and we had almost begun to doubt whether, beyond the bug-bear name, there was any such ill-deserving thing—a crime toward which our own purity and virtue demand that we exercise a stern abhorrence and a severe judgment. All civil and social crimes lose their apparent criminality and fail to arouse the condemnation of conscience, when they become dissevered in our thoughts of them from their just penalty—for it is by the penalty of a crime that we distinctly conceive of its real ill-desert. It is for this reason that Governments, in which the penalties affixed to crimes are inadequate, unjustly lenient or severe, or in which the prescribed penalties are never inflicted, are so corrupting. They educate men to estimate the ill-desert of crimes by false standards, and they thus take away the inward restraints and safeguards of virtue in the minds and hearts of the people, and prepare them to commit the worst deeds, with a dim perception that they are doing anything evil at all. It is the just inward judgment of crime that constitutes the strength of human virtue. Government is an educational power—and it teaches with authority—and so, to maintain the true standards of judgment, that is the true penalties and ill-desert of crimes, is one of its highest and holiest and most beneficent and necessary functions. For this reason, a Government to be true and faithful, must mark every crime against the public welfare with its just demerit. Truth and justice for the public mind are not to be obscured by clouds of unregulated and misapplied mercy. For this reason, Government cannot consistently forgive crime indiscriminately and without limit—it must get the crime and its just penalty together, and in their true relation, before the eyes of men. It is thus that Government prevents crime—not by fear or any outward restraint, but by establishing the minds of men in a just judgment of its ill-desert. It is not the fear of being hung that restrains virtuous men from murder—it is their own inward judgment and condemnation of the crime; that it deserves death. But teach them to estimate its criminality by a five-shilling penalty—let this lesson be daily inculcated until it becomes the habitual estimate of the mind that murder demands five shillings, and the result will soon be changed. The guilt of treason, therefore, must be clearly established and impressed upon the minds of men, or they will very likely become traitors. In the treatment of it by Government it must be seen with all the force of historic fact that treason deserves death. In view of the awful consequences of the crime [illegible] they are now exhibited in our land, destroying all the blessings of life, and life itself, and in view of the ingratitude and baseness of heart which it implies, no one, I apprehend, but criminals themselves, will imagine that the death-penalty, for willful treason is any too severe. Let, then, the invisible criminality of the rebel movement be distinctly set forth in the visible penalty—a death-deserving crime.

But by what act has our Government as yet shown decidedly, that it believes that treason has actually been committed; or, if so, that the perpetrators deserve to die? Seizing men, and letting them go again does not do this—the effect is just the contrary. Men are painfully in doubt about it; they wait with impatience to see what position in this matter Government will assume; and certainly a most imperative obligation rests upon our rulers, so to execute the laws that their position cannot be mistaken. No wholesale butchery is demanded; no exhibition of cruel delight in bloodshed; no forgetfulness that the rebels are citizens; but surely it is to be also remembered that the citizens are also rebels, and that such treason demands victims. The hearts, the consciences of men cannot be satisfied without them, or feel safe under a Government that does not require them. Victims there must be. But the guilt of the many may well be laid upon comparatively few of the leaders, who have sinned most willfully and understandingly, and contrary to positive oaths, which were upon them. Let those die for all—let the desert of treason fall upon them promptly—upon JEFF. DAVIS, when he is caught, but upon others whose guilt is plain and aggravated, as they are taken. There need be no hesitancy, delay or contest about the right of the first place or the second in this march to an immortality of shame. First come, first served. Let the course of action be clear and decided. For, if no prisoners taken in arms are to be executed, then no soldiers met in arms should be shot—at least not till a judgment against them, "Guilty of treason," from ROGER B. TANEY is first issued. If there were ever any criminals against the State and against humanity, whom the Executive Power had no right to pardon, the prominent representative men of this treasonable rebellion are such criminals. I have no faith in any such political universalism, as puts *goodyism* in the place of justice, and practically repudiates the just punishment of even the greatest crimes. The prompt punishment of traitors is now indispensable to the public health and safety—*it must be*, if anything like true loyalty is to survive the fiery ordeal through which it is now passing.

Z.

Civilians as Brigadier-Generals—General Schenck, of Ohio.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When a civilian enters the list, claiming high military position, it is right the public should rigidly scrutinize his claims for such preferment. Mr. SCHENCK, with no acquaintance of military affairs, no experience even in that very poor school, our militia system, sought from the President a rank in the Army awarded only to the veterans in the regular service. He claims to outrank those who do know their business, and who must feel humbled by such inconsiderate kindness on the part of the Executive. Now, Sir, your correspondent has a son in the service, subject to his orders, and liable at any moment to be put upon an expedition which could only be successfully carried out by an experienced officer. Is it not quite enough for the father to offer his children for the defence of the country, without the terrible conviction that their leader is totally ignorant of the service he undertakes? How would Mr. LINCOLN like to put his sons under such a command?—and there are many in the service of the same age, probably raised to quite as high expectations as any they had a right to entertain, to say the least.

Mr. SCHENCK—we only know him in Ohio as Mr. SCHENCK—has made through his Aid-de-Camp the best defence he could in the columns of the Philadelphia *Press*. I have not the article at hand—indeed, I dropped the paper in which it was published the moment I read it—so poor, so flimsy an excuse only made the sad transaction still worse.

And what was that transaction? Gen. SCHENCK—courtesy, we suppose, demands the title—receives orders for a forward movement. Let the reader mark the exact import of the order—to proceed with a train of cars as far as the "Crossings," (where the Ohio camp is now located,) and there put down the regiment and establish a camp, from which he was to send forward patrols, feeling his way.

How was this order executed? He proceeds along the line of the road, dropping a detachment here and there. No scouts are sent forward, for an obvious reason—they could hardly keep pace with a locomotive. Yet the General was advised that a considerable body of the rebel forces had left their camp, and would undoubtedly intercept him. This is allowed by his young apologist, who innocently remarks that a General who should heed such reports would not amount to much.

Ah, indeed,—it has not been considered derogatory to learn even from an enemy. A hint from a friend would be generally regarded as a timely caution.

Onward speeds the train. One company is dropped, and then another. The last detachment only is left—a deep cut entered—the men on platform cars. The young Aid-de-Camp thinks the speed was slackened. How considerate! A masked battery salutes them; the details I need not repeat. A soldier of the expedition says the iron hail rattled over their heads with terrible rapidity. The guns were not well sighted. If properly manned, few would have been left to tell the tale.

Is comment necessary? Hardly. How could any commander, how could any man of common sense, thus drop his troops on the way, instead of retaining his entire force until the furthest point is reached? How could he penetrate into an enemy's country thus forewarned, without a thorough reconnoissance of the route? No wonder the noble veteran in command here expressed his surprise at this new system of military reconnoissance. Another case like these sad records at Bethel and Vienna would paralyze the service. Why are not official inquiries instituted?—why do not the officers thus implicated demand it?

Since the above was written a friend has sent me the Cincinnati *Gazette*, containing a similar apology. Both writers insist that SCHENCK simply obeyed orders. This can only be characterized in plain language as a palpable falsehood. He did not obey his orders—he plainly disobeyed them. The order given was as stated—not in the words, for the writer has not even a personal acquaintance with Gen. MCDOWELL, but he took the trouble to learn *their exact import*. In a word, Gen. SCHENCK does not deny it, however he may suffer his friends to give a false coloring to their import.

When the Senate passes upon these nominations, involving not only the honor of the service and the lives of so many brave young men, but the very success of a cause in which so much is at stake, it may be hoped a rigid examination will be made. The country expects it—the country demands it.

OHIO.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 10, 1861.

AN EX-CONGRESSMAN TURNED HIGHWAYMAN.—The Cincinnati *Gazette* publishes this special dispatch:

POMEROY, Wednesday, July 10.

The steamer *Fannie McBurnie* was hailed this morning as she came up at Greenbottom, by the notorious A. G. JENKINS. As she neared the shore at a given signal, thirty of his band sprang from ambush near at hand, and ordered her to cast anchor, which she was forced to do, after which they boarded her, and upon search found one box of pistols and a few stores, which they carried off, together with goods taken from passengers. They then told the officer, that as they were particular friends and acquaintances, they would not burn the boat. The above is reliable.

L. W.

DEATHS AT SEA.—The following deaths occurred on board the brig *H. C. Berr*, from Matanzas, now anchored in lower Quarantine: June 24, at Matanzas, ANDREW LINCOLN, cabin boy, of Boston, aged 17; July 6, at sea, ROBT. SOULTER, passenger, a native of Philadelphia, aged 22 years, and a cooper by trade; July 6, at sea, PRATT WHEELER, first officer, of Bristol, Maine, aged 22 years; July 4, JOHN CARY, seaman, of Boothbay, aged 22 years.

FINANCIAL POLICY FOR THE UNION.

To Defray the Expenses of the War—One-fourth by Public Loans—One-fourth by State Loans—One-fourth by Duties—One-fourth by Taxes and Excise—Thus averting sacrifices on Loans and speeding the War and disheartening Secession.

To the Editor of the Boston Journal:

The first peal of cannon at Fort Sumter called a nation to arms. Soldiers have sprung up from every glen and hillside, from farms and villages and the streets of populous cities. Contributions have been made with a liberal hand to uniform and equip the soldier, to minister to his wants, and to cherish in his absence those thatthe holds dear. Arsenals, armories and dock-yards are busy. The clergyman offers his prayers, the lawyer his pen, and the physician his skill in the common cause, while women and our children have sat their fingers in motion to shape a tunic or fashion a havelock.

An army of three hundred thousand men has thus been marshalled for the war, with astonishing celerity. A navy has been improvised, old ships refitted, steamers purchased or chartered, and war ships placed on the stocks. The Southern ports have been closed, and our soldiers are now crossing the Potomac, the Ohio, and the Osage Rivers. It is the interest of the country to close this war with all dispatch, before the loyal States are exhausted by delays, or Europe has become impatient for her cotton. And to insure celerity, it is the policy of the Union to provide money, the sinews of war, with promptitude and dispatch.

It has been repeatedly urged that as the war is to preserve the Union for posterity, that posterity should share in its burdens, and that we can pay the bills more easily in days of peace than we can during a war which cripples business and interrupts employment, and this is undoubtedly true. But, at the same time, it is our duty to act like the prudent merchant, who toils alike for himself and his children, and to make the burdens of the war as little onerous as possible, both upon the present and the future.

If the merchant is suddenly required to make large disbursements, and finds from the pressure of the times, that his notes have fallen to a discount, and that he may save twenty or thirty per cent. by cash payments, he calls in, if he can, his resources, exhibits his strength, and pays the cash until he brings his notes to par.

The five per cent. loan of the Government not long since, at fifteen per cent. premium, has now fallen to seventy-five per cent., at a time when we must provide at least three or four hundred millions to conduct the war to a successful close. Each issue for bonds, with the fear of future and indefinite issues, depresses the market. Each lender wishes to secure the lowest price, and it is obvious that without some judicious and comprehensive plan we must, in order to provide for four hundred millions, at reasonable rates, issue at least one hundred millions extra for the benefit of capitalists, thus giving to the brokers and the lenders at least one thousand independent fortunes, and saddling the nation not only with an hundred millions of needless debt, but with an annual payment of five or six millions per annum, a future burden for some indefinite period upon ourselves and our children.

How shall these sacrifices be avoided? It is by an exhibition of our strength and courage, by diminishing the extent and weight of the loan, by defraying, as we may, one-fourth of our expenses by duties, another fourth by a moderate tax or excise upon a few leading articles, another fourth by one or more public loans, payable within a few years, and at such rates as shall command par, and the residue by loans of individual States, to be eventually replaced by an issue of public stocks at par. In this way three hundred and twenty millions of money, if required, may be annually commanded without incurring any debt to Europe.

What are the present resources of our Government? We have, in the first place, twenty millions of souls in the Free States and four millions more in Missouri, Kentucky, Delaware, Maryland and those districts of Virginia and East Tennessee which still recognize the Union.

Here is an aggregate of twenty-four millions—a population equal to that of England and Wales.

What are our resources? The returns under our new census are not complete, but we have returns from New-York, Ohio, Massachusetts, Kentucky and Virginia of the assessed wealth of nine millions of people:

For New-York, 1860	$1,430,000,000
For Massachusetts, 1860	897,000,000
For Ohio, 1859	846,000,000
For Virginia, 1859	1,044,000,000
For Kentucky, 1859	459,000,000
Total	$4,676,000,000

If we apply this sum to the free population of these States, which does not exceed nine millions, we deduce an average of $520 for each individual, and an aggregate amount of twelve thousand five hundred millions for the loyal districts, and fifteen thousand million for the whole United States.

And in this estimate the public lands and property exempt from levy, schools, churches, State and county buildings, deposit and savings banks, and all that escapes the assessors, are omitted.

In this schedule some of the richtest States of the Union—Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Tennessee and Louisiana—as well as some of the poorer States, are not included.

An elaborate article in the Edinburgh *Review*, rates the wealth of Great Britain at six thousand millions of pounds, which, at present rates of Exchange, would be twenty-eight thousand millions of dollars.

The wealth of France is estimated by a leading journal of London at half the wealth of Great Britain, which would bring it below the property of the United States. But while the capital of Great Britain is estimated to yield four per cent. per annum, it affords an annual income little above that of the United States, in which the annual return on capital may be estimated at more than six per cent. per annum.

As we have entered upon the war with the determination to put down secession and preserve the Union, and with the assurance of our power to do so, we may still estimate the resources of the whole country, which compare well with Great Britain and France, and we may well ask, What have those nations been able to accomplish?

Each of them has to-day an annual income from duties, excise and taxes, considerably exceeding three hundred millions of dollars. Great Britain has sustained, and is gradually reducing, a debt of more than four thousand millions of dollars, while Holland, with a population of three million—little more than the population of Pennsylvania—has successfully coped with a debt exceeding eight hundred millions of dollars, which she is gradually extinguishing. Cannot the American Union, during a temporary struggle with secession, command a revenue less than half the amount of that of France or Great Britain, and sustain a debt less than that of Holland? Echo answers yes.

This country, with respect to specie, was never in a stronger position than it is to-day. The crops in the loyal States are excellent. We have accumulated some $80,000,000 in our banks and Sub-Treasury. Europe is indebted to us. Specie is flowing in both from the East and West, and money is abundant.

Our importations are below our exports, while the annual accumulations of the loyal States and districts, if we may judge from the growth of railways, ships, manufactures and assessed values, has been more than four hundred millions per annum.

In a single year we have seen more than a hundred and fifty millions flow into ships, factories and railways alone, and at least sixty millions more into the coffers of the Government, and from fifty to a hundred millions into private buildings, beside other outlays. Can we not, now that new enterprises are checked, draw for a brief period three hundred and twenty millions into the coffers of the State?

But—Can we extract one-fourth of three hundred and twenty millions, or eighty millions, from duties?

For some years past our exports have been close upon four hundred millions. While secession detains the cotton for the present, abundant harvests of wheat and corn, with an European demand that bids fair to continue, have added from seventy to one hundred millions to our export of provisions.

These exports flow almost entirely from the Northern and Western States, and give employment to our vessels, which find in the transport of breadstuffs and in the export of cotton from India to England—increased from fifty thousand bales to one hundred thousand bales per month—a part of the employment they are losing at the South.

Although our imports are, for the moment, checked by the shock given to credit by Southern repudiation, consumption still proceeds and imports must soon revive, and among them military stores must form no trifling item. There is reason to believe that with the exhaustion of stocks and the progress of our trade, importations will amount to three hundred millions per annum. Under the late tariff the average return in duties was fifteen per cent. If the duties under the new tariff average twenty per cent., which is probably not wide from the mark, and trade revives, we should have a return of sixty millions for the coming year; but for greater safety we will reduce the estimate. Ten per cent to $54,000,000

If to this we add a further war duty of

2 cents per lb. on 500,000,000 lbs. of sugar	$10,000,000
5 cents per lb. on 180,000,000 lbs. of coffee	9,000,000
16 cents per lb. on 25,000,000 lbs. of tea	4,000,000
12½ cents per bushel on 16,000,000 bushels of salt	2,000,000
5 cents per gallon on 20,000,000 gallons of molasses	1,000,000
Total	$80,000,000

Our estimate gives an aggregate of $80,000,000. These duties would of course vary with the changes of commerce, and may, for a portion of the first year, fall below our estimate, for the present tariff is not yet tested, and confidence has not yet revived; but, as our exports will be large, light imports will bring large returns of specie, which will aid the demand for our bonds, and stimulate further importations; and, if our rate of duties proves too high or too low, they can be varied in accordance with the views of those most conversant with trade.

As both duties and secession check importations, a material reduction has been made from last imports in the above estimate of additional articles for the tariff.

But can we raise an additional eighty millions? If the assessed wealth of the Union is fifteen thousand millions of dollars, a levy upon it of five mills on the dollar, or one-half of one per cent., would produce the seventy-five millions required; but one-fifth of this wealth is in the hands of secession, and we cannot rely upon more than sixty millions at present. Should we make this levy upon the country at the July session of Congress, it will be wise to make it payable as late as January 1862; and pursuant to the provisions of our Constitution, a direct tax must be apportioned according to representation, and would ultimately fall in part upon the slave property of the South. If thus apportioned, the tax in Massachusetts would not materially vary from three mills on the dollar and would be cheerfully contributed.

But there are other auxiliary articles for the tariff.

EXCISE AND IMPOSTS.

A large part of the public revenues of Great Britain is collected by an Excise Board principally upon tobacco, spirits, malt, and a few other leading articles. Great Britain draws twenty-five millions, and France twenty millions from an excise on tobacco.

In India, more than twenty two millions of dollars are now drawn from an excise on salt, and a still larger revenue from saltpetre and opium.

In preparing an excise for war expenses in the United States, it would be politic to make such a selection as would throw a full proportion upon the guilty authors of the war.

Tobacco, salt, spirits, cotton and slaves at once occur as suitable subjects for an excise. They have some grounds in common, but several distinct grounds upon which an excise should reach them. Tobacco comes principally from the South, although some 30,000 hogsheads are now raised in Ohio, a considerable quantity in Illinois and Indiana, and at least five or six thousand in the Connecticut Valley. Although the use of cigars is immense, and the use of chewing tobacco is a sin of the country most glaring in the eyes of foreigners, it is very difficult to estimate the consumption. If we rate the consumers at six millions, or one-fourth of the loyal population, and the use as a trifle over half an ounce for each per day, it will give an aggregate of 33,000,000, and of 99,000,000, or, in round numbers, 100,000,000 of pounds per annum, or four pounds for each inhabitant. An excise of ten cents per pound would yield at least $9,000,000. And to show that our estimate is a low one, we find that the average consumption of tobacco is twenty ounces per head in Denmark, and seventy-three ounces per head in Belgium.

The choice of this article would throw a portion of the burden upon the South, and would approve a national sin, while it might easily be collected from the tobacco in the inspection warehouses. We now control more than half the tobacco producing districts of the United States. Salt might be selected for several seasons. It can be easily reached, as it is produced almost entirely at three great points—on the Kenhawa, in New-York and Michigan. It is produced to a great extent on the borders of the Southern States and reaches the South through Kentucky. The facilities for collection, the fact that it will bear in part upon Southern property, and the further fact that it will bear more upon the agricultural than on the mechanic interest—which is most affected by the war—offer reasons for its adoption. A moderate excise upon salt would yield at least three millions of dollars. The whole consumption of salt, which is in part imported, is rated at one bushel for each inhabitant, and this includes the consumption by cattle.

With the history of the whisky insurrection before us, we must deal gently with an excise upon spirits, and the enforcement of it should be referred to the decision of the West. We must not, however, forget that the South is a large consumer of whisky, and kindles its martial ardor by large libations of this stimulant of valor, for which it relies almost entirely upon the Free States, and it will be very satisfactory to levy a contribution upon every glass imbibed by the Southern chivalry.

By the census of 1850, the annual production of rum, gin and whisky in the United States was forty-eight millions of gallons the present year. A duty of 20 cents per gallon on spirits would doubtless return six millions to the Government, and the West, which thus far has yielded to no other section in patriotism, will, it may be predicted, cheerfully surrender this article to the excise, if required for revenue.

Three items remain—sugar, of which Louisana yields on an average three hundred millions of pounds; cotton, of which the South produces in average years four millions of bales; and negroes, whose numbers now exceed four millions.

Could these articles be reached in all the Southern States, an excise of two cents per pound on sugar would yield six millions; another of two cents per pound on cotton would yield eighteen millions, and another of five dollars per head on negroes would return twenty millions—an aggregate of forty-four millions. Should such an assessment be made payable with the direct taxes in January, 1861, we might reasonably expect by the progress of our arms, to collect at least one-half, as our fleets and armies must control in a greater or less degree all these subjects of excise. Such results would produce—

Taxes	$60,000,000
Excise on tobacco	$9,000,000
Excise on salt	3,000,000
Excise on spirits	6,000,000
Ex'se on sugar, cotton and negroes	22,000,000
Auxiliary	$40,000,000
Total	$100,000,000

With respect to cotton, however, it may be urged that it is a material for our manufacturers, and that it is the policy of a wise government to keep down the price of manufactures, and this must be conceded; but for the present year the price of cotton will depend not upon the cost of production, or the duties levied upon it or the home market, but upon the quantity thrown upon the market, and the exportation from India, which now promises to rise to 1,200 bales the present year, will tend to counteract the effect of an excise. Again, it may be urged that it is the intention of the Southern planters to transfer the cotton to JEFFERSON DAVIS, in exchange for Confederate bonds, and for DAVIS to sell the whole to Europeans. Our Government will recognize no such sales, and doubtless, if it finds cotton thus transferred to DAVIS, will not content itself with the excise, but devote the whole as contraband, to the expenses of the war, and should give public notice to foreign States and capitalists that it will treat property thus transferred as contraband. With respect to slaves it may be urged that they are not dutiable under our Constitution; but they are not restricted to any State or States by our Constitution, have been held to be chattels by Chief Justice TANEY, himself a Southerner; and if it be urged that a tax on sugar, cotton or slaves is a direct tax, and should be apportioned according to the census, the Constitution gives Congress express power to levy taxes, duties, imposts and excises, and in Hytter *vs.* The United States, 3 Dallas 171, it has been held that a tax on carriages is not a direct tax.

If this be law, how does an excise on the articles in question differ from the tax on carriages? If any legal question should arise, it may be settled equitably after the war, when the South meets its proportion of the direct taxes. It may deem itself fortunate if it escapes from the war it has originated with no more serious infliction.

With such sources of revenue, or a direct tax and an excise, we might reasonably expect to realize, within a year from the first, protected by the second, at least $80,000,000, and eventually $90,000,000 or $40,000,000 more. Having thus provided by revenue for one-half the national expenses, the way is smoothed for raising the residue by loans. This may be easily accomplished, if we apportion one-half the amount of our

expenses of France for all but her debt are about the same.

If, on the one hand, we pay our Army and Navy more liberally than they do, we conduct the war upon our own coast, and command flour, beef, pork and shipping on better terms than they can.

Neither have we any royal or imperial families or nobility to sustain, and ought to conduct this war for less than their average rate of expenditure.

The war in which we are embarked is a war of patriotism—a war for the preservation of our country, and has thus far been met by men, women and children, in a spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion to the public good, while treason and fraud in high places have been dethroned. In this general uprising of the nation, inspired by patriotic feeling, it has a right to demand from those at the helm an abrogation of all private interests and a devotion to the public good, like that exhibited by ANDERSON, SLEMMER and LYON. Let us not hear of the removal of reliable men from posts of trust, to give place to the friends of those in power. Let us not hear of contractors enriched by lucrative contracts granted by friends or kinsmen, but of wise and rigid economy, dealing with the millions to be contributed by a generous and confiding nation. In a war like this, thousands of able and patriotic men, without kindred to enrich or private objects to accomplish, would cheerfully serve their country for the honor of the service, and the nation will count upon unblemished honesty as well as frugality and ability in the highest offices of the country.

BOSTON, July 3, 1861. MASSACHUSETTS.

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

THE SPRINGFIELD ARMORY.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* urges the policy of expending half a million in enlarging the armory in that city. This sum, it says, would give that armory efficiency which could not be procured by erecting a new armory at a cost of several millions. The *Republican* says:

"The character of the musket produced from this establishment is established the world over, and leaves nothing wanting to be desired either in plan, workmanship or material. Both the musket and the machinery by which it is made have furnished the models for the first Powers of Europe. The machinery, invented at this armory by workmen at day wages, has been copied by all the armories of Europe, and is the basis of that upon which our more distinguished pistol manufacturers conduct their operations. But the comparative cheapness at which the musket is produced here, for the United States Government, is less generally known, and will excite surprise when known. In 1851–52, when the Springfield Armory produced about 25,000 muskets of the old model per year, the cost was but $9 each. This covered every expense, salaries of officers, care of grounds, &c.—everything but interest on original investment. Since then the new and more expensive rifle model has been introduced, and the production decreased to less than 10,000 a year, upon which the same general expenses had to be divided, and the cost has been from $12 to $14 per arm. But the present increase in production, with the dropping of the Maynard primer as a drawback to the usefulness of the musket, has carried down the cost, and the arm is now produced, in its highest perfection, for about $10. It is believed that 75,000 to 100,000 muskets of the present model could be produced here yearly, by an enlargement and simplification of the shops, at a cost of between $8 and $9 each.

Contrast these facts with the cost of the small arms at other establishments, and we shall see how greatly the United States Government has reason to congratulate itself upon the economy of one branch at least of its public service, and how justly the Springfield Armory may claim the respect and favor of Congress. The price of the small revolving pistol and of shot-guns averages $20. The cost to the English Government of its rifle musket, of which it makes 100,000 a year at a single establishment, ranges from $13 to $15. This estimate is made up in the same way that the cost is computed at the Springfield Armory, counting in all expenses for officers, &c., but excluding interest on buildings, machinery and lands. The State of Massachusetts is paying $20 apiece for the English rifle muskets, which it is now importing to arm the new regimens. Yet this is an inferior arm in style and workmanship to that produced at the Springfield Armory; and though modeled upon the Enfield or English Government rifle, is not made at the Government establishment, but by private armories. Probably the private contracts which the War Department has made for rifle muskets is at the rate of over $16 each, and is more likely to be nearer the price paid for the English imported rifles."

From another source we have the following statement of arms sent out from the armory:

"Since April 1, upwards of 100,000 muskets and other fire arms have been issued from this armory, as follows: Altered from flint lock, 30,696; percussion muskets, patent of 1842, 68,152; rifled muskets, 6,717; pistol carbines, 1,500; horse artillery sabres, 1,300; Coehorn mortars, 10; twelve-pound howitzers, 2; six-pound cannon, 4. They have been distributed to fifteen States, including Missouri, for the use of volunteers and the regular army, as follows:

FOR VOLUNTEERS.

States.	Muskets, Patent of 1822.	Muskets, Patent of 1840.	Muskets, Patent of 1842.	Rifle Muskets, Patent of 1855.	Rifles, Patent of 1842.	Total to each State.
Vermont			770	300		1,070
Massachusetts			7,462	500	443	8,405
Connecticut			1,730	216		1,946
Rhode Island			340		660	1,000
Maine			3,360	344		3,704
New-Hampshire			2,000			2,000
New-York		7,720	24,900	40		32,660
New-Jersey			1,850			1,850
Pennsylvania	5,000	4,000	2,000			11,000
Ohio			10,000			10,000
Michigan			1,500			1,500
Indiana	2,500	2,500		1,062	750	6,812
Wisconsin			1,040			1,040
Iowa			1,000			1,000
Missouri			5,000			5,000
Total	500	14,220	62,952	2,462	1,853	88,987

FOR REGULAR ARMY.

New-York Arsenal, 2,200 muskets, patent of '42; 2,000 rifle muskets, patent of '55; 10 Coehorn mortars—total, 4,810.

Washington Arsenal, 802 rifle muskets of '55,

Alleghany Arsenal, 1,000 rifle muskets, of '55.

St. Louis Arsenal, 2,500 muskets, of '22; 2,500 muskets, of '40—total, 5,000.

West Point Cadets, 300 rifle muskets, of '55.

Carlisle Barracks, two 12-pound howitzers—total to the regular Army, 11,814.

At the Water-shops, a mile southward, where all the heavy ironwork is done, twenty new forges are being constructed, which will give employment to an increased number of men. The pay-roll for the preceding month is made up, and the workmen paid off on the 20th. The amount paid out in June for labor performed in May, was $30,183 57. At that time there were 650 workmen employed, while there are now at least 700. In June there were 3,000 arms manufactured."

A REBEL STORY.

The Richmond *Examiner* publishes the following letter:

WINCHESTER, July 2, 1861.

"At 10 o'clock this morning a courier arrived from Martinsburgh, announcing that a large National force, under Gen. PATTERSON, had attempted to cross the Potomac at Williamsport, and were met by Col. JOHNSTON's command, consisting of four regiments of Virginia infantry, Capt. PENDLETON's battery of flying artillery, and Col. STEWART's cavalry, numbering about 500 men—the whole force amounting to about 4,000 men. Assistance was asked from Gen. JOHNSTON. Orders were immediately issued for three brigades to march to Martinsburgh. The first under Col. ELZEY, of the First Maryland Regiment, (successor of Col. HILL;) the second under Col. BARTOWN, of the Eighth Georgia; and the third, (embracing the Second and Eleventh Mississippi, Fourth Alabama, and First Tennessee,) under Gen. B. As I write, they are passing through Winchester, on their way to the scene of action.

10 o'clock, P. M.—The stage has just arrived from Williamsport, bringing a number of passengers, and among them a wounded soldier of Col. STEWART's cavalry, who was in the engagement this morning. From him and others present at the fight, I gather the following particulars. Last night a large body of the enemy crossed the Potomac, some above and some above Williamsport, and marched two miles this side of Falling Waters, six miles east of Martinsburgh. Col. JACKSON, hearing of it, advanced to meet them, taking Col. STEWART's cavalry, Col. HARPER's regiment of infantry, and one piece of Capt. PENDLETON's battery.

The vanguard of the enemy consisted of a company of 85 men, distributed 15 in front, 30 at a distance of 200 yards from the front, and forty, 300 yards in rear of them. Col. STEWART advanced within 30 steps of the first 15 without receiving a single shot, the Yankees evidently mistaking his men for friends. At this point, two of STEWART's men dismounted and let down a fence, and immediately the Colonel rode up to their line and demanded their instant surrender on pain of death, with which demand they promptly complied. The next thirty fired a few shots and did likewise.

Of the remaining 40, 4 were taken prisoners, 17 were killed and 19 were wounded. In the meantime, a portion of the main body came up, and were engaged by Col. HARPER's regiment, with one piece of artillery, for one hour and a half, when they (the enemy) retired to Falling Water, and Col. JACKSON prudently returned to an intrenched position two miles west (this side) of Martinsburgh. The number of killed on our side is said to be 8, and 11 wounded. The wounded man who came here to-night is only slightly injured. The loss of the enemy is variously reported, but I take the minimum—67 killed, 89 wounded and 40 taken prisoners.

RECAPTURED.

The Charleston *Mercury*, of July 6, publishes the following dispatch:

"CEDAR KEYS, Fla., July 5.—The schooners *Fanny Kennedy* and *Three Brothers*, of New-Orleans, and the *Alma Everett*, of Mobile, all recently captured by Lincoln's cruisers, have been retaken in Key Vaca, where they were manned and sent to this port. The *Fanny Kennedy* [illegible] and the *Three Brothers* [illegible] and stores were taken prisoners [illegible] have been sent to Tallahassee. The crews of the schooners are safe at Cedar Keys, and will be sent home."

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT OF ILLINOIS.

The following is the official enumeration of the Illinois Regiments, together with their present location. The numbering commences with *seven*, in token of respect for the six Illinois regiments in the Mexican war:

Reg't.
7. Col. John Cook, at Cairo.
8. Col. Richard J. Oglesby, at Cairo.
9. Col. Eleazer A. Paine, at Cairo.
10. Col. James D. Morgan, at Cairo.
11. Col. William H. L. Wallace, at Cairo.
12. Col. John McArthur, at Cairo.
13. Col. John B. Wyman, in Missouri.
14. Col. John M. Palmer, at Quincy.
15. Col. Thomas J. Turner, at Alton.
16. Col. Robert F. Smith, Quincy and Missouri.
17. Col. Leonard F. Ross, at Alton.
18. Col. Michael K. Lawler, at Bird's Point.
19. Col. John B. Turchin, at Chicago.
20. Col. C. C. Marsh, in Missouri.
21. Col. Ulysses S. Grant, at Quincy.
22. Col. Henry Dougherty, at Caseyville.

The above regiments are all that were authorized to be raised by the Legislature at its recent session. Three others have, however, been raised and accepted by the President, to wit:

Twenty-third Regiment, (Irish,) Col. J. A. MULLIGAN, at Chicago.

Twenty-fourth Regiment, (German,) Col. FREDERICK HECKER, at Alton.

Twenty-fifth Regiment, (Cavalry,) Col. THOMAS A. MARSHALL, two companies in Virginia, and remainder to rendezvous at Alton and Quincy.

In addition to the above, there are three detached companies of artillery at Cairo, and one company of sharpshooters, (the Sturges Rifle corps,) with Gen. MCCLELLAN in Virginia.

The Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Regiments are enlisted for three months, and all the others for three years.

The general officers are Brig.-Gen. B. M. PRENTISS, (commanding at Cairo,) Brig.-Gen. JOHN POPE, (commanding the Department of Illinois,) and Brig.-Gen. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT. Adjutant-General of Illinois, THOMAS S. MATHER. The whole is under command of Maj.-Gen. JOHN C. FREMONT, Commanding the Department of the West.

PROCLAMATION OF GEN. SWEENY.

The Springfield (Mo.) *Mirror* publishes the following document:

HEAD-QUARTERS SOUTHWEST EXPEDITION, SPRINGFIELD, Mo., July 4, 1861.

To the Citizens of Southwest Missouri:

Your Governor has strove to cause the State to withdraw from the Union. Failing to accomplish this purpose by legislative enactment, he has already committed treason by levying war against the United States. He has endeavored to have you commit the same crime. Hence he has called for troops to enter the military service of the State—not to aid, but to oppose, the Government of the United States.

The troops under my command are stationed in your midst by the proper authority of our Government. They are amongst you not as enemies, but as friends and protectors of all loyal citizens. Should an insurrection of your slaves take place, it would be my duty to suppress it, and I should use the force at my command for that purpose. It is my duty to protect all loyal citizens in the enjoyment and possession of all their property—slaves included. That duty shall be performed.

I require all troops and armed men in this part of the State now assembled, and which are arrayed against the Government of the United States, to immediately disperse and return to their homes. If this shall not be done wthout delay, those hordes of armed men will be taken prisoners or dispersed. I request every citizen who acknowledges he owes allegiance to the United States, to aid me to prevent the shedding of blood, and to restore peace and quiet to this portion of the State.

Those who have manifested a want of loyalty, either by word or act, towards the Government of the United States, are requested to appear before me, or any officer in command of any post, or any detachment of the troops under my command, and take an oath of allegiance to our Government. Gross misrepresentations of the oath, which has already been administered to many of your most respectable citizens, have been made. No loyal citizen will decline to take such an oath.

It is the duty of every good citizen to bear allegiance to the Government, and to support the Constitution of the United States—not to encourage secession by word or act, and to obey all legal orders emanating from the constituted authorities of the land. No loyal citizen will bear arms against this Government, or give aid and support to the enemies of the country. Such, in brief, are the obligations required.

I assure you the Government of the United States will deal leniently, yet firmly, with all its citizens who have been misled, and who desire to maintain and preserve the best Government ever devised by human wisdom.

T. W. SWEENY, U. S. A.,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

A REMINISCENCE.

The Louisville *Journal* has the following reminiscence of JOHN B. FLOYD:

"The papers say that Gov. FLOYD has presented a pair of magnificent horses to JEFF. DAVIS. The Governor, since his opportunity of stealing by the million, has had the means of figuring pretty extensively in the way of gifts. But we don't believe the old rascal would pay his debts even if his stealings were five times as huge in amount as they are.

We presume that the two horses which FLOYD has given to DAVIS are not the same two that he stole from SAM BURKE, of Jefferson County, Ky., fifteen or twenty years ago, for these must be getting a little old by this time. Perhaps some of FLOYD's admirers would like to know how the old horse-thief managed his little operation with BURKE. Well, he lay sick for several weeks in BURKE's neighborhood, and when he recovered, and was about to start for his home in Virginia, he heard BURKE say that he proposed selling a very fine pair of horses. "Oh, don't sell them here," said FLOYD, "let me take them to Virginia, and I can immediately sell for you at twice what they would bring here." BURKE gave his consent, and FLOYD made off with the horses. BURKE waited, and waited, and waited, and got tired of waiting. At the end of about six months, he wrote to FLOYD, asking whether he had not sold the horses. FLOYD wrote back that one of them had been so some time indisposed, and he had therefore thought it best not to hurry the sale, but that the invalid horse was getting in good condition and would no doubt be very soon fit for the market. BURKE, not quite satisfied that all was right, made answer that he wanted the horses sold immediately and the money sent to him, even if it shouldn't be more than five dollars. To that, FLOYD made no reply whatever. BURKE never received another line from him, but, meeting with one of FLOYD's nearest neighbors a year and a half or two years afterwards, he mentioned to him the circumstance of FLOYD's having carried off his horses. "Why, my dear sir," said the gentleman, "I see those horses every day; they are FLOYD's carriage horses, and considered the finest in our county." We understand that poor BURKE gave a very energetic expression to the emotions of his heart.

We might give other and equally curious accounts of Gov. FLOYD's operations in this neighborhood. Certain victims of his very peculiar financial skill wrote to him, while he was Secretary of the Treasury, having a faint hope that, as he had risen in position, he had also risen in personal integrity, or, at least, in personal pride, but they were not able to attract his attention. No doubt he was by far too busy with his new stealings to be willing to have his thoughts diverted from them by his old ones.

A CURIOUS TRIAL.

The Philadelphia papers of July 10 report a curious trial which has just been held in that city. The *Ledger* says:

"ENOS PRIZER and HENRY T. DARLINGTON, proprietors of the *Bucks County Intelligencer*, were put on trial in the Quarter Sessions, before Judge ALLISON, on a charge of libel. The prosecutor was HENRY BLACK, a resident of this city, but formerly of Bucks County, and he complained that the defendants had, on the 23d of April last, published an article giving the state of feeling in the county in regard to the attack upon Fort Sumter, and after narrating some of the incidents attending the uprising of the people, the article referred to Mr. BLACK, and continued: 'This man undertook to defend secessionism among a crowd of people, at Sixth and Germantown Road, Philadelphia, when he was seized by the bystanders, a rope put about his neck, and he was nearly strangled by their violence. It is said that the arteries of his neck were laid open by the rough treatment he received.'

The case occupied the entire day in its trial, and was given to the jury late in the afternoon. Judge ALLISON, in charging the jury, said it was proper matter of publication to designate A or B as a Secessionist, in order that the community may be on their guard, and know whether they have in their midst those who are willing to overturn the Government of the country. The only thing left for the defendants was to prove the truth of the article, and that it was published without malicious motives, and the defendants, if they proved substantially the truth of the article, they are entitled to an acquittal. If it was true that HENRY BLACK had avowed himself a Secessionist and, therefore, a traitor, the defendants had the right to publish the fact. And in regard to the other clause that the prosecutor had been treated with violence, it was for the jury to say whether that was not calculated to hold him up to public scorn. The defence, in setting up the truth of the article, must cover all the material facts charged against the prosecutor.

The jury, were allowed to return a sealed verdict.

ANOTHER FEAT.

The Cleveland *Plaindealer* says:

"It was thought no possible feat of physical endurance could equal that "night march to Phillippa." We still think it unsurpassed. Col. TYLER thinks "what man has done man can do." He adds five miles to the march, but has no rain. When it was found that there was $30,000 in gold, in Weston, likely to be taken by WISE, Gen. MCCLELLAN started for Clarksburgh, 23 miles from Weston, to send Col. TYLER and his regiment to get the money. TYLER never sleeps, and seems full of the idea that his office is to be no sinecure. He anticipated the order, and pitching his tent on a highland near the depot at which MCCLELLAN was to arrive, he told them to keep an eye on him when the train arrived, and if the word from MCCLELLAN was march, he would wave his handkerchief, and they could show Clarksburgh their heels. The train arrived, and Gen. MCCLELLAN rushed up to Col. TYLER as he sat on his horse, and asked, 'Col. TYLER, how soon can you march for Weston?' 'I'll show you soon if you will look yonder,' and waving his handkerchief, the whole regiment struck a double quick and disappeared like the hosts of RODERICK DHU. Major CARNEY started with two horses, but in a few hours was tugging away on foot, both his horses loaded with soldiers whose physical strength had given out, and when they entered Weston, both 'JACK' and his horses were loaded with muskets so as to favor poor exhausted soldiers. We are ready to go our pile on the gallant Seventh Regiment.

THE PAY OF CHAPLAINS.

The following memorial is published in the Washington papers:

To the Honorable Members of the House of Representatives of the Thirty-seventh Congress:

GENTLEMEN: A bill has passed the Senate, with an amendment of Senator RICE, reducing the pay of Chaplains in the Army to that of post chaplains, viz: sixty dollars a month, with four rations per day.

The bill must certainly have been passed without a full understanding of its bearing upon those who have accepted the appointment in accordance with the call of the President of May 4.

This call expressly states that each regiment shall have a chaplain, a minister of some denomination, "whose rank and pay shall be that of captain of cavalry," viz, $145 50 per month.

In accordance with this call, at the invitation of the field officers of the regiments, a large body of clergymen of high position in their respective churches have resigned their parishes and entered the service of the country. Over seventy are now in the neighborhood of this city. One has resigned an income of $5,000 per annum. Another has left the post of Superintendent of Public Instruction and Chancellor of State University. The present bill, as passed the Senate, reduces the pay to less than $1,200 annually.

Naturally expecting that Congress would indorse the acts of the President, we have incurred expenses of outfit and equipment which must be met, but can not, and at the same time leave a support for our families.

We desire to serve our country; we seek the spiritual good of officers and men; but we are unwilling to serve under circumstances which will degrade us in their estimation, will seriously lessen our influence, if not compel us generally to resign.

So far from reducing us to the pay of less than that of second lieutenants, or of the inferior officers of your own honorable House, we think that men fit for the office in this crisis should hold a position in the regiment second to that of the commanding officer alone. We only ask that the patriotic call of the President shall be indorsed, and the Government maintain its faith with us.

We ask no more than the chaplains obtained in the first War of Independence; we are engaged in the second, and never was prayer more generally offered, never was it more needed.

Our services are gratefully received by the Army. The spirit of God is blessing our efforts. We ask you to sustain us in our work. Let us feel that we are sustained and respected by you in arduous duties among the sick and dying soldiers, like ourselves separated from our homes, our families and our friends.

We feel assured that a careful consideration of the subject will prevent the passage of the Senate bill, as amended, in your honorable body, and secure its reconsideration in the equally honorable body which it has, to our regret and astonishment, passed.

We are, with respect, yours in common love of country, COMMITTEE OF THE CHAPLAINS
Of the American Army in Washington and vicinity.

HOW EX-SENATOR GREEN WAS CAUGHT.

The Quincy *Whig*, of July 6, has the following particulars of the capture of Ex-Senator GREEN, of Missouri:

"The advent of the Fourteenth Illinois Regiment at Canton, on Friday morning, was very disturbing to the nerves of that distinguished ex-public functionary and imbiber of cocktails, the late Senator JIM GREEN, of Missiouri. His misdeeds have caused him to be 'spotted' for some time, and as it seemed necessary to station troops at Canton, it was also deemed advisable to take charge of Mr. GREEN, if he should happen to be receiving calls at home.

For fear that he might not be willing to see his Union friends, a portion of the troops were landed so as to cut off his retreat in one direction. Just before reaching his house, his daughter saw the soldiers coming and gave the alarm. JIM made off for the woods in his slippers, ordering his man to place a horse for him in the woods at a certain spot. He reached the woods, and his pursuers finding the bird had flown, started out on a scouting expedition. JIM and 'his man,' however, 'failed to connect,' some of the Union men capturing the horse before his master could find him. But he obtained another from a brother of his, as report has it—and made off.

One party of mounted pursuers, of about 20 persons, was headed by Gen. WOOD. They struck out into the country, and after a ride of six miles, came in sight of a 'solitary horseman,' moving like CLAIB. JACKSON, toward Arkansas. One of the party knew GREEN, and declared it to be the great Missouri Senator, and then there was a 'two-mile heat,' and 'the best man wins.' JIM's distance from his pursuers gradually lessened, but still he continued to do his prettiest. He was ordered to halt, but failing to obey, two shots were fired at him. At the second he tumbled from his horse as if dead, and such was the speed of the pursuers that they nearly ran over him before they could 'apply the brakes.' JIM was found to be not dead or wounded, (perhaps 'shot in the neck,) but had gone to ground because firing did not agree with the nerves of his horse. Gov. WOOD took charge of the flying Mazeppa, riding him back to Canton, where the illustrious Secessionist was lodged in jail, and can be found at the present writing musing on the instability of human glory and the folly of expecting always to play the traitor without reaping the traitor's reward."

POSITION OF THE REBEL FORCES.

A correspondent of the Washington *Star* writes as follows from Falls Church, in Fairfax County Va., on the 12th inst:

"A contraband reached the Connecticut camp, at Taylor's tavern, yesterday afternoon, having claimed the protection of one of our scouting parties a few miles in advance of this point. It appears that he was brought from Alabama by a secesh officer as his servant. On the day before yesterday his master flogged him for some offence, so he gave him leg bail, making for our lines.

There were five regiments yesterday morning immediately in and around Fairfax Court-house, with eighteen pieces of field artillery in all, and twelve pieces being in battery. The three most advanced regiments are from South Carolina.

From the Court-house back to Centreville the woods are lined with them, (disunion troops,) in what numbers, exactly, I am not able to write you. Their baggage, &c., from Fairfax Station has all been carried back to Manassas Junction, and they are all bivouacking nightly, as though on the march. This is of course a preparation for an attack from us, a retreat, or a forward movement. I however interpret it to mean that they expect speedily to have to fall back upon Manassas Junction—but we shall soon see what we shall see.

They have batteries commanding every approach by road to the Court House—and trees are felled in all the neighboring woods. The Fifth Alabama Regiment (made up almost entirely of beardless boys,) is camped at the intersection of the Braddock road with the road from the Court House to Fairfax Station.

By the by, having no army transportation with which to carry their tents, baggage, &c., back to Manassas from Fairfax Station, BEAUREGARD made pack horses of the whole force below the rank of field officers; loading the back of every man with as much as he could "tote." The allowance of load for his lieutenants was 25 lbs. to each. That is the way in which he managed to get his baggage, &c., back to Manassas Junction. Though such transportation may answer when not within striking distance of an enemy, with McDOWELL's Army within rifle shot of his, it will of course fail.

GEN. LYON'S ARMY.

On the 2d of July, the force under the command of Gen. LYON numbered 3,262 men, composed as follows:

First Regiment Missouri Volunteers	958
Second Regiment Missouri Volunteers, 6 companies	630
Seventh Regiment Missouri Volunteers, 4 companies	362
Pioneer Detachment	89
Artillery Detachment	15
First Regiment Iowa Volunteers	961
One Company Second Infantry United States Army	74
One Company Second Artillery United States Army	69
Fourth Artillery Recruits	93
General Service	48
Total	3,262

With the exception of the First Iowa Regiment, the men were armed with rifled muskets. The artillery of Gen. LYON consisted of four brass pieces—one 12 and three 6 pounders—one 64-pound howitzer, and one iron 6-pounder. Gen. LYON maintained strict discipline among his troops, and was becoming very popular with the Missourians.

THE MICHIGAN LOAN.

The Detroit *Advertiser* of July 9 says:

"The bids for the new State Loan opened yesterday, were hardly as satisfactory as could be wished, less than half the amount required being bid for, and the average of the proposals not exceeding 85. Of course, no thoughts of accepting anything below that figure were for a moment entertained; and it was only after some deliberation that it was concluded to accept those at 87. All below this latter figure are accordingly rejected.

The remainder of the bonds not thus taken, will be offered at private sale as the money shall be wanted, the price being fixed at 90."

UNWORTHY SONS.

A Mobile paper says: "GEORGE D. PRENTICE, Jr., a son of the editor of the Louisville *Journal*, is the captain of a company raised for the service of the Secessionists. Major ADAMS, of the United States Army, has three sons in the service of the Confederate army."

THE CONFEDERATE FLAG IN RUSSIA.

A letter received in Boston from Cronstadt, dated June 17, written by the mate of a ship, says: "There is a Charleston ship laying alongside of us that hoisted the flag of the Southern Confederate States, and for so doing, I understand that the Captain was arrested and placed in the guard-house of the Russian officers. They would not acknowledge or in any way recognize the flag of the rebels."

A DECISION OF INTEREST.

Some time since, LUCIUS A. ERSKINE, with three other volunteers, having left Capt. RICHARDSON's company, stationed at Elmira, Mr. M. D. ERSKINE, of Mexico, wrote to Gov. MORGAN to ascertain whether they could be compelled to return. The Governor referred the letter to the Adjutant-General, and the following is that officer's reply:

ALBANY, June 26, 1861.

SIR: Your letter of the 18th inst., addressed to Gov. MORGAN, has been referred to this Department for reply. If your son has not been sworn into the service of the United States, he cannot be compelled to return to his company, nor can he be claimed or arrested as a deserter. If, however, he has clothing or other arcles in his possession, belonging to the State, (anything furnished by the State,) he must deliver it up at once to the officer in command of the regiment to which he was attached, or to the Commandant of the Elmira depôt for volunteers; otherwise he will be liable to indictment for the crime of larceny.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. MEREDITH READ, Jr., Adjutant-General.

MADISON D. ERSKINE, Esq., Mexico, Oswego Co., N. Y.

THE VOTE IN TEXAS.

The official vote of Texas on secession, just published, was 46,127 for and 14,697 against. When it is recollected that in more than half the State no man could safely vote for the Union, the vote against secession is large.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....July 13, 1861.

$26,000	U. S. 6s, '81	Reg	88	300	N. Y. Central R		76⅜
5,000	U. S. 5s, '65		88	850	do		76⅜
2,000	U. S. 5s, '74	Cou	81⅛	50	do	s4	76⅜
500	Treas. 12 ₩ c.	Nts.	102⅜	50	do	s4	76⅜
8,000	do		102⅛	250	do	s10	76⅜
2,000	Treas. 6 ₩ c. 2 yrs.		99	50	do	b10	76⅜
13,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90		44⅜	150	do	s30	75⅞
13,000	do	s10	44	450	do		76⅜
48,000	do		44	150	do	b10	76⅜
15,000	do	s15	44	200	do	b30	76⅜
5,000	do	b30	44⅜	400	Erie Railroad		23⅛
26,000	Virginia S. 6's		48	100	do	s30	23⅛
15,000	do	s10	47⅜	100	do	s10	23⅛
2,000	N. C. State 6s		60	34	Erie R. Pref		40
5,000	do	s15	59	10	Reading Railroad		37
2,000	do		61⅜	400	do		37⅛
1,000	do		62	50	do	s10	37⅛
20,000	Mo. State 6s	b10	43	100	do	b30	37⅜
23,000	do		42⅜	200	do	b30	37⅜
9,000	do		42⅞	200	Hudson River R		35⅛
5,000	do	s2wk	43	50	do	b10	35⅛
57,000	do		43	50	do	b10	35⅛
6,000	Cal. State 7s		103⅛	50	do	s10	35⅛
500	N. Y. State 7s '70		105⅛	50	do	b30	35⅛
500	N. Y. Cent. R. 7s		98	16	do		35
1,000	Erie R. 1st m. bs		102	50	Mich. Cen. R		44⅛
1,000	Mich. C. 8 ₩ c. 1st M. S. F. Con. Bds.		93¾	19	do		44
17,000	Chic. & N. W. 2d M.		14	50	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	s10	13⅝
40	Bk. of New-York		81	160	do		13⅜
15	Bank of America		99	300	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		68
20	Bank of Commerce		77	200	do	b90	68
5	Pacific M. S. Co		73	250	Gal. & Chic. R.	s10	64
50	do		72⅝	250	do	s60	63
50	do	s10	72⅝	250	do		64⅞
55	Chic. & Rock I. R.		38⅜	300	do		64⅞
100	do	b10	38¾	150	do	s5	64⅞
50	do		38⅝	50	do	nw	64½
120	do		38¾	50	do	s60	63⅛
50	do	b60	39	600	Clev. & Tol. R.	b10	27
50	do	b30	39⅛	400	do		27
150	Harlem Railroad		10⅛	100	do		27⅛
				300	do		27⅜

MONDAY, July 15—A. M.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Loan Bill founded upon his ably-digested recommendations, have constituted the chief topic of interest in financial circles the past week. They have greatly strengthened the public confidence in the ability of the Government to prosecute the War against rebellion with credit and without undue Money sacrifices. The Public Funds rise in market value upon the announcement of the largest future wants of the Treasury, for the sufficient reasons that the finances of the Government are in able hands and that the people are ready to afford the means for their easy and successful administration under the popular Loan Bill which their representatives have passed with such singular unanimity. The bill is now before the Senate, and will probably pass that body, to-day, with some few amendments, calculated, no doubt, to add to its real efficiency. These amendments we have not seen, but if founded, as we suppose they are, upon suggestions made to the Secretary and to Mr. FESSENDEN, the Chairman of Finance in the Senate, they probably relate to an enlargement of the denomination of the Treasury Notes for circulation to $100, instead of being confined below $50, and to a convertible clause in the 7.30 ₩ cent. three-year Treasury Bills, so that, at the end of the War, they may pass into a 20-year Funded Stock, bearing only 6 ₩ cent., should such conversion be desirable to the holders, instead of the redemption of the bills. The first amendment would not interfere with the circulation of the $10 and $20 notes of the Department, but rather contribute to the popularity of the system of circulation free of any interest charge upon the Government. The other amendment would not conflict with the negotiability of the 7 per cent. 20 year Stock, of Federal or Sterling denomination, while it would add another inducement to the holding of the 7.30 per cent 3-year Bills by men of comparatively small means, all over the country, and by City and Country Banks and other moneyed corporations, whose convenience would be served by the adoption of a temporary or permanent investment in the Public Funds.

The inquiry has been made of us as to what portion of the Treasury Bills and Notes under this Loan Bill are made *payable and receivable* for the public dues. The discretion of the Department is left free in paying out either the 3-year 7.30 Bills; the more temporary 3.65 Bills, (which may be subsequently converted into the 7.30 denomination,) or the Notes of Circulation without interest, in all contracts, settlements, &c., with the public creditors, and the use of the Notes of Circulation by all disbursing officers, in place of Specie, would seem to be unlimited, so long as the redemption of these Notes on demand in Specie is taken care of at one or the other of the principal Sub-Treasuries of New-York, Philadelphia and Boston. The suggestion that these Notes are to be represented, all times, by a corresponding amount of Specie actually in hand, no more and no less, and that the Secretary will only employ them to the extent that Specie is first exchanged for them, is simply a mistake. The whole principle of this Circulation is the mutual one of facilitating the disbursements of the Government and the accommodation and convenience of the Public. The Notes of Circulation will be receivable, of course, for Customs, Public Lands and all other dues to the Government, and we find authority for the receipt as cash of *no other Bills* under this measure, before their maturity, as in the case of the present outstanding Treasury Bills under the old laws. Such, at least, is the reading of the Loan Act, as it passed the House of Representatives. With the ample provisions for the redemption and receipt of the Notes of Circulation, and for the conversion of the 3.65 ₩ cent. Bills at the end of a single year, (or in less time, if so dated,) into 7.30 ₩ cent. Bills, it was not desirable that the Customs Revenue should be otherwise interfered with. The effect upon the present 6 ₩ cent. Treasury Bills, of two years' date, is to advance their value to about par, say 99@99½ ₩ cent.

The Trade of the past week was generally dull in Dry Goods, Imports and in Domestic Commission Goods. A fair business is doing in such articles of General Foreign Merchandise as are likely to be affected by the revision of the Tariff The stocks of Sugar, Coffee and Tea, however are so ample at present, that the advance in prices is by no means proportioned to the probable advance in the rates of duty. The latter have not yet been agreed upon in Congress, and there is some talk of *three* cents instead of *five* on Coffee, and a lower rate than 2½ cents on Sugar. No departure from the proposition of the Secretary of the Treasury ought to be made unless to secure a larger rather than smaller revenue from these important staples, and we presume the matter will be determined on the question of how far the extreme rates would probably influence consumption. The willingness of the whole loyal People of the country to be taxed on Sugar, Tea and Coffee, is not for a moment doubted. In the receipts, sales and exports of Domestic Produce, there is no abatement from the active business of the past two or three months. The latest news from England is, that with reasonably good weather until the harvest, a fair crop of Wheat, on a confessedly indifferent seeding, will be realized, but liberal orders on this market are still kept up, and the supplies of Grain and Flour from the West are so heavy, that the limits as to price are readily met. Grain freights are again advanced, not so much for want of tonnage, as the impracticability of return cargo from England or France. The dullness of the Money Market has been very partially relieved by a 60 day Loan of $5,000,000 to the Government, taken mostly by the Banks, whose aggregate line of Loans and Discounts will thus be kept up for a few weeks, or until other Government opportunities offer for the employment of Money. The ordinary mercantile Discounts continue to fall off; a large amount of paper maturing the 1st and 4th of July being paid off without renewal. The statement of averages to be made up this afternoon will probably show that by the addition of the Treasury paper referred to, the line of accommodation is partially increased, and the average a rising one. The receipts of Bullion for the week are $1,606,000 from England and France, and $1,244,000 is added this morning from California, while the net transfer to the Sub-Treasury balance is $2,568,000; the present balance being $7,539,522 against $4,970,949 at the close of the previous week. The Bank average this afternoon will probably show a moderate decrease from last Monday's report, say about $45,000,000 against $45,630,000, but on a declining average. The Exchange on England is ruling 106¾@107 for Bankers' bills, and 105¾@106¼ for Merchant bills. The following is the

SPECIE LIST BY STEAMER CANADA, AT BOSTON:

W. Ropes & Co	$1,100	S. Carr, Cashier Shoe & Leather Dealers' Bank	£408
St. Stephen's Bk., N. B.	5,000		
Twombly & Lamson	1,500		
Wm. Bramhall	1,030	W. L. Adams, Kingston	1,150
J. McLellan, Portland	1,250	Roberts & Willis, ms	2,000
G. W. Thayer	2,200	J. A. Baxter	980
Page, Richardson & Co	2,400	E. A

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 15, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

To Our City Readers.

The very large and steadily increasing circulation of the TIMES gives constant occasion for remonstrance as to the tardiness with which it is delivered to subscribers in New-York and Brooklyn. The attention of the proprietors has for some time been directed to obviating this defect. They are now enabled to announce that in the course of a few days such arrangements will be perfected as will cause a much earlier delivery of the entire morning edition, and thus remove all ground of complaint.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The defeat of the rebel forces at Rich Mountain by Gen. MCCLELLAN, and the subsequent occupation of Beverly by the latter, have been followed by one of the most complete and humiliating blows which have yet fallen upon the head of this rebellion. Gen. MCCLELLAN has reported to Gen. SCOTT, under date of the 13th inst., that Col. PEGRAM has surrendered himself, his officers and the entire remnant force under his command, some 600 men, —extremely penitent, they say, and determined never again to take up arms against the General Government. This swells the number of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S prisoners to 900 or 1,000, while the rebel loss in the battle, according to the latest accounts, was one hundred and fifty in killed alone. We expect next to hear that GARNETT, who, with his rebel force, was last heard of in full retreat from Beverly, has been cut off by Gen. MORRIS, and between the two forces of MORRIS and MCCLELLAN, has been either defeated or forced, like PEGRAM, to surrender. A dispatch from Beverly, dated yesterday, announces that the advance division of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army is moving rapidly towards the Cheat Mountain Pass. The rebels have burned the bridges at Huttonsville, and were expected also to burn the one at Cheat Mountain, but this would not delay the advance an hour.

The whereabouts of the rebel steamer *Sumter*, which recently run the blockade at New-Orleans, and has since succeeded in eluding the vigilance of our cruisers, has been ascertained. By the steamship *Columbia*, which arrived at this port yesterday from Havana, we learn that the *Sumter* on the 6th inst. entered the harbor of Cienfuegos on the south coast of Cuba, with seven American vessels as prizes—the barks *West Wind* and *Louisa Kilham*, and the brigs *Ben. Dunning*, *Albert Adams*, *Naiad*, *Cuba* and *Machias*;—having burnt another at sea—the ship *Golden Rocket*, the crew of which she took into Cienfuegos. SIMMS, the commander of the *Sumter*, immediately communicated with the Governor on shore and the Governor communicated with the Captain-General, the result of which was that the prizes were retained in port to await the decision of the Spanish Courts as to their disposition, and the *Sumter* was obliged to put to sea again, within twenty-four hours, having in the meantime taken in a supply of coal and water. The United States Consul telegraphed the particulars to our Consul-General at Havana, Mr. SHUFELDT, and inquiry into the circumstances of the seizures elicited the fact that they had been made, at least in a number of cases, within three maritime miles of shore.

The latest advices from the vicinity of Fairfax Court-house indicate that the report of the withdrawal of the rebel forces from that locality was premature. They still occupy the place, although in reduced numbers. A slight skirmish took place, on Saturday, about twelve miles out from Alexandria, between a party of the Fire Zouaves and Maine boys on our side, and fifteen Alabama scouts, in which three of the latter were taken prisoners, together with their guide. The Zouaves have also succeeded in capturing two of the parties who have kept up communication between the Maryland and Virginia shores of the Potomac by means of small boats.

The rebel forces in Missouri, when last heard from, were in full retreat towards Arkansas, communication in that direction having been opened by the necessary retrograde movement of Col. SIEGEL after the battle of Carthage. Gen. LYON'S command was expected to reach Springfield on Thursday, where the entire National force under Gen. SWEENEY and Cols. SIEGEL, SOLOMON and BROWN, and four hundred home guards were concentrated. It is now reliably ascertained that Col. SIEGEL'S loss at the battle of Carthage was only ten killed, forty-three wounded and four missing, while the rebels admit their loss, in killed alone, to have been seven hundred.

Intelligence from Fortress Monroe to Saturday evening has reached us. A party of Col. BENDIX'S men having gone a considerable distance from their camp at Newport's News, without leave, were surprised by a superior number of rebels, and twelve of them were taken prisoners. On the return of those who escaped, seven companies of the regiment went out in pursuit of the rebels, but the result of the expedition was not known when the steamer left. Col. BENDIX was attending the Allen Court-martial at the time of this occurrence.

The third session of the Sanitary Commission has just been closed in Washington. It is now thoroughly organized, and is working effectually, with its agents busily at work in the military encampments, from Missouri to Fortress Monroe, who report daily by mail to the head-quarters of the Commission in Washington. Among the leading questions discussed and acted upon, during the last session of the Commission, are the payment of soldiers, the condition and wants of the Army, camp police and regimental hygiea, improvement of rations, diminution or prevention of intemperance, the enlistment of competent cooks, and the nursing and care of the sick and wounded.

The Captains and officers of the brig *John Welsh* and the schooner *J. S. Waring*, recently seized by the rebel privateer *Argo*, or *Echo*, have reached this City. They state that the name of the pirate Captain is COXSETTER, and not POSTELL, the latter being the first officer.

By way of Havana, we have advices from Mexico to the 2d inst., which indicate that affairs in that country are in anything but a settled condition. The reactionary forces were hard at work, and had even gone so far as to threaten the Capital. The Government forces, under Gen. VALLE, had suffered a defeat at the hands of GALVEZ. VALLE marched from the Capital on the road to Toluca, at the head of a thousand men, and was reinforced by five hundred more, when he was met by a considerable reactionary force, surrounded and captured. VALLE was himself taken prisoner, and subsequently shot. A conspiracy had also been discovered in the city, which had for its object the assassination of various high personages. MARQUEZ, in the interest of ZUOLAGA, was at the head of about 4,700 men, and the latter, it was said, fully expected soon to enter the capital with very little opposition. MARQUEZ had, however, attempted an entrance, and had suffered a repulse by the Government artillerists, and been forced to retreat to Cuautitlan. Congress subsequently declared the city under martial law.

We have details of Utah news to the 21st of June, at which time the Mormons were considerably exercised in respect to the Government officers. There was only an Acting Governor, who had sent in his resignation, and one Judge; and the only new appointments known to be made were those of a Postmaster and an Indian Superintendent. The arrival of each Pony Express was looked for with the greatest interest, in anticipation of the vacant offices being filled. Emigration across the plains had fully set in, and parties were passing almost daily through the streets of Salt Lake City, bound for Nevada and California. Breadstuffs were very cheap in the Territory, flour being sold as low as $2 50 per hundred. The weather had been intensely hot, and in consequence the crops were suffering considerably from drouth. Great efforts were being made to get the dam across the Jordan in working order, so that the plan of irrigating the country around by means of canals might be carried out this Summer. It was estimated that the dam would cost some ten or twelve thousand dollars.

The Stock market was less strong at the Board on Saturday than the day before, but again improved on the street, and closed firm; New-York Central, 76¼.

The Finances of the War.

No just or prudent Government will ever borrow money on permanent loan, to pay its current yearly expenses. A community which has no means of revenue sufficient to sustain its ordinary political existence, should disband at once, and join some stronger body. A people unable or unwilling to pay the expenses of their Government, are not fit to govern themselves, nor is it possible for them to do so for any considerable time. Exigencies, however, do arise where Governments may properly borrow money to provide for extraordinary expenses, which are only temporary.

If it were certain that the present war, or the military habits or necessities it may engender, will permanently cost the nation two, three or four hundred millions yearly, it would be equally certain that not a dollar of that amount should be raised on loan, but should be levied and collected at once from the existing resources and industry of the people. The very idea of a "loan," presupposes a period when the extraordinary expenditure rendering it necessary, is to cease; and that the money borrowed is then to be repaid more or less gradually, out of yearly revenues which may then exist. Every loan made in war, is expected to be paid during the succeeding peace. Every provident government will therefore so conduct its affairs, both military and financial, that the ensuing period of peace shall probably suffice to discharge the obligations it thus incurs in war. Amid the varying accidents of national existence, and the incurable infirmities of human passion, no one can precisely predict the duration of peace, and therefore every prudent nation involved in war will assume, without delay, a considerable portion of its burdens, not only by punctually meeting the interest on the loans needed for its prosecution, but by adequately providing for the gradual but certain redemption of the principal.

The "United" States, up to the year 1789, consisted in truth of only a group of loosely confederated communities, without any settled or matured fiscal system. They came out of the War of the Revolution with no provision for paying their debts; and the consequence was, that the great mass of their common or confederate obligations, which had accumulated in paper issues to nearly four hundred millions of dollars, under the imposing name of "Continental" money, were wholly repudiated. The vigorous and commanding genius of HAMILTON enabled him, in spite of bitter political opposition, to fund the advances made by the separate States, and thus to provide for $75,000,000 of the debt morally binding the nation. "He smote the rock of the National resources and streams of revenue gushed forth" in such volume as to enable the Government by 1812 to discharge from its ordinary yearly revenues a large portion of the debt thus assumed.

The second war with England, in 1812, occasioned extraordinary expenditures to the amount of $127,000,000, but that sum, in its turn, was not only discharged in full by the peace revenues of the twenty-one years, from 1815 to 1836, but a surplus of about thirty millions, in addition, was distributed in the latter year by the National Government among the several States. In the twenty five years, from 1836 to 1861, the Nation, in addition to greatly increased extravagance in expenditure, prosecuted wars in Florida and in Mexico, at heavy cost, nearly all of which had been reimbursed, not to speak of the splendid acquisition of California, adding, by her auriferous power, at least fifty millions to our yearly exports. Such, in brief, are the lights and shadows of our fiscal history, down to the commencement of the present conflict.

The question then arises, is there anything in the magnitude or the character of the war we are now waging, to induce the Government to depart from its established usage of providing, by actual revenues, for the interest of any moneys it may borrow, and of leaving the greater part of the principal to be gradually reimbursed from the accruing revenues of future years? Is there any sufficient reason why the present generation should do more than thus to provide for the interest, and set apart an annual amount sufficient, in time, to extinguish the debt?

Including the debt due the 30th June, 1861, and the outstanding, unsettled liabilities, the amount at the close of the current fiscal year ending the 30th of June next, will hardly be less than four hundred millions. Interest will begin to run on the whole of that amount by the time any direct taxes can be actually collected, and probably as soon as any efficient system of excise can be put in operation. Allowing for the rate of interest less than seven per cent. on a part of the existing debt, the yearly interest payable on the four hundred millions, will be about twenty-seven millions. If the war continue through a second year, with a further expenditure of three hundred millions, twenty-one millions more must be added for interest, making forty-seven millions for the year 1863. A third year, if one or the other of the combatants be not sooner exhausted, will carry the debt to *one thousand* millions, with a yearly interest to be punctually met of *sixty-eight* millions.

We shall rely implicitly on the sound, conservative policy of Secretary CHASE, now so fully sanctioned by Congress, to provide actual and adequate revenues to meet the interest, whatever it may amount to; and the only question remains, but one not wholly unimportant—*How* and *when* is the principal of this debt of four hundred, seven hundred, or a thousand millions (as the case may be) to be paid? This brings us to a point which seems to have occupied but little attention,—the expediency and advantage of borrowing at least a part of this thousand millions, if not of the three hundred millions, for a period of time longer than twenty years. The fiscal project now before Congress provides for a foreign loan of one hundred millions for *twenty* years,—for a domestic or National loan of one hundred millions for *three* years—and Treasury notes, redeemable in coin *on demand*, for fifty millions. We are not wholly without apprehension, that if the war be much prolonged, it may be found somewhat inconvenient to redeem this hundred millions of the National loan in so short a time as three years. We cannot stop to examine the dogma, now nearly exploded, emanating from Virginia abstractionists, which denies to any Government the power of binding its people by any obligation, pecuniary or political, beyond the limits of a single generation—varying in duration, according to the fluctuations of medical skill, from seventeen to nineteen years. We hold, on the contrary, to the common-sense doctrine, that a Government has one, continuous existence, incapable of such artificial division, and may bind itself and its people by contract for one or for fifty years, as they who conduct its public affairs may think most conducive to the public good. We equally hold, that no honest Government will fix a specific time for paying a debt, without intending actually to pay it at or before the time specified,—and that it is derogatory to the public credit, to rely on renewing the obligation, in whole or in part. We therefore hold, that if a Government giving an obligation for twenty years, do not really intend to pay it before the end of thirty years or more, it should be "so nominated in the bond."

The question assumes a still more important aspect when we consider that the limit thus fixed for the duration of the loan, practically indicates the portions of our posterity, considered in the order of time, on whom we are to impose the principal of the debt. The smaller the yearly sinking fund which we prescribe, the more broadly, and equitably, and equally do we distribute the burden.

In order to pay the principal of a debt in twenty years, computing interest at five per cent., a yearly sinking fund of a little less than one-thirtieth of the principal is requisite. The Canal debts of New-York are extinguished, as they fall due, by yearly setting apart, for eighteen years, a portion exceeding one-thirtieth by a small fraction. If the debt for the present war do not exceed four hundred millions, twenty years would probably suffice for its easy redemption, as the requisite yearly portion of one-thirtieth would not exceed *twelve* millions; but, if it is to be carried up to a thousand millions, the question will become well worth considering, if it is not already, whether a longer period should not be fixed for its redemption. By extending the time to thirty years, the yearly sum to be set apart for redeeming the principal can certainly be reduced to one-*fiftieth*,—being only twenty millions of the thousand—enabling the Government, after paying the interest, to reduce to that amount every impost, excise or tax needed for sustaining, in fullest vigor, the public credit. In a contest like the present—having for its vital object to secure a country, a nation, one and undivided, for a posterity to cover centuries to come—it cannot be unlawful or unreasonable to distribute over at least thirty years the burden of paying for a boon thus inestimable.

Privateering and Pickens.

Our correspondent at Havana announces the arrival at Cienfuegos of the *Sumter*, a steamer of the rebel Navy, bringing six prizes, the results of a short predatory cruise. A seventh had been burned at sea. This *Sumter* was in other times a mail steamer plying between Havana and New-Orleans, with the title, *Habana*; but seized by the rebel government, she was converted into a man-of-war, and well-armed and manned, put to sea the other day from New-Orleans, in saucy defiance of what the journals of that city properly describe as the paper blockade. The news of her departure has barely reached us when it is hotly pursued by this later news of her success. It is true the insular authorities have reclaimed the six prizes, because they had been captured within Spanish waters; but the fact of seizure shows the power for mischief possessed by the cruiser in question, and renders it almost certain that if any of these released vessels hereafter depart for their ports of destination in the United States, they will be exposed to serious danger of recapture and condemnation. Moreover, the *Sumter* sailing from Cienfuegos has doubtless placed herself in the path of the Aspinwall steamers, with their millions of California treasure. Much pains have been taken by the steamship company to put their packets in a thoroughly defensible condition; and it is possible they may be able to contend successfully against privateers. But the *Sumter*, according to the New-Orleans papers, is far more perfectly armed and equipped than any privateer; and if the treasure ship crosses its track, the odds are fearfully against an escape. These facts and dangers are the first fruits of the laxity with which the blockade is enforced at the mouth of the Mississippi.

Another result, though indirect, is no less undesirable. The cruise of the *Sumter* furnishes the cotton-craving Governments of Europe with the best evidence that our blockade is not such as international law demands, and that they are released from all obligations to respect it. We have no right to demand of England and France, who consent to suffer, while we, within legal warrant, proceed to the repression of the Southern insurrection, that they shall connive at the deficiencies of our measures, or decline to take cotton when the way to get it is thus shown to be open. If England were now to declare the blockade of New-Orleans merely formal, and therefore without claim to recognition, and if her squadron were to protect British merchantmen in carrying away cargoes of cotton, we should have no right to complain. She would act strictly in pursuance of an equitable principle announced at the commencement of this contest, and which we at that time cordially accepted.

Our duty, therefore, is evidently to do what should have been done three months ago—make the blockade impenetrable. There has been no moment since the blockade was proclaimed, when it was not practicable to perfect it at a week's notice. It was only necessary for Government to charter, arm, and dispatch some of the many unemployed coast-wise steamers, which the fishermen of New-England would have hastened to man, to close every Southern port effectually, and establish such a thorough patrol of the entire coast as would prohibit the egress of armed vessels, and the ingress of vessels bearing munitions and supplies. It was only a few days since a vessel with 100,000 stand of the most approved European arms reached New-Orleans, in spite of our blockade. But if reluctant to take this course, there is another which there is no apology for omitting. To the amazement of mankind, the rebels have now for a third of a year, surrounded Fort Pickens, without the garrison of the fortress taking any step to disperse them. At their leisure, they have girdled the place with every conceivable means of reducing it. Not a shot or shell have disturbed their labors; the stranger could only suppose the garrison to be in firm and friendly league with the assailants. For some time an excuse for inactivity was found in the weakness of the force and the deficiency of the supplies. But this has been remedied. Men to the fullest extent demanded, and food and munitions have been furnished; and a fleet of war vessels has, since the middle of April, been anchored under the shadow of the fort. And yet shipping, and fortress, and rebel intrenchments, remain as if the object of all three was the strict preservation of peace, and the indefinite postponement of that conflict, for which the entire nation impatiently waits. One result of this culpable inactivity, and that immediately to our purpose, is that seven war vessels, whose services in perfecting the blockade, or in cruising after privateers, are urgently wanted, are permitted to lie idle and rotting in those tepid waters, with no more efficiency or promise of active service than if they were in the Black Sea. We are entitled to know what sinister and it would seem treasonable influence perpetuates this mischievous *status in quo*. It has been in the power of Col. BROWN and his auxiliaries any time these two months, to destroy Gen. BRAGG'S defences, disperse his army, and occupy Pensacola. Why has it not been done? By whose counsel is it that the fleet at Santa Rosa is anchored there forever, while the sea within sight of their decks is swarming with insolent privateers, and to us men-of-war? The matter demands inquiry.

Treason no Longer a Crime.

Upon the English statute books are a great number of laws once in harmony with the spirit of the times, and in full force, but which, upon changes in public sentiment, and in the structure of society, have long since been practically, though not formally, repealed. The habiliments of a previous generation no longer fit the present, and they are hung up in some out-of-the-way closet, awaiting a possible contingency, instead of being thrown to the clothes-gatherer or rag-man. The United States are a young people, yet old enough to have outgrown, in the same way, laws inherited from our English ancestry, and which still have a conspicuous place in our Constitution and codes of law. Among these obsolete laws is that against *Treason*. Under the old English Constitution, from which our own was borrowed, the laws against treason were cruel and sanguinary, and in the hands of the Courts, backed as they usually were by compliant juries, were instruments by which the head of every person obnoxious to the Crown could be easily brought to the block. We admit that rulers in olden times were compelled to carry a firm hand. Society had not been learned that as a general rule, the greater the freedom the more perfect the public order. In popular idea, the Government was the State, and to conspire against one was to conspire against the other. In the safety and security of the former was that of the latter. In the safety of the King was the salvation of the people. For a conspiracy against the former, no punishment could be too severe. In olden times, treason was the more severely dealt with, because it was an attack upon private as well as public rights. Then the power to govern exercised, was not by virtue of popular appointment, but as a matter of prescriptive right. Treason was thus a conspiracy against persons as well as the State, and the law against it was pursued with all the energy with which a man defends himself from a personal assault. But England has grown more lenient and humane. Treason there is rarely plotted. The Tower is the show-place for the curious relics of the middle ages, no longer the pen for the suspected or convicted. Government has nothing to fear from Treason, and when fears are not aroused, punishments are never cruel or excessive.

Our political fathers had pretty much the old English notion. They could conceive no greater crime than an attempt to subvert the Government they established, which was to protect the lives and property of its subjects. But since the enactment of the Constitution, public sentiment has greatly changed. There was then a wide distance between the Government and the people—now none at all. Then the Government was the sacred object—now the subject *per se*. Those who wield the Government have no privileges whatever by virtue of their office. An attack upon it invades no vested rights—only an idea. At the same time the indisposition to inflict punishment for any crime has greatly increased. There has been a steady melioration in the penalties prescribed by all our laws. In a number of the States, capital punishments have been abolished. Our people have either grown much more humane, or much more lax; and as the people are the Government, and administer the laws, the laxity of one is repeated in the other. As we allow the utmost freedom of opinion and action, it is hard to tell where private right ends and treason begins; and as it often happens that the State suffers no actual injury from an overt act of treason, the offense in such case is against an idea—a fragment of the law; rather than against any tangible public or private right. We do not punish such offences in this country. They may have been committed by our next neighbor, and may be only the difference of opinion between him and ourselves. In the language of a new school of reform, the "sovereignty of the individual" is paramount in this country to everything else. The Government is nothing—the individual everything. To punish severely is to incur a host of enemies, which at the next election may unseat the magistrate and send him to private life. When parties are nearly balanced, a single enemy, made by the impartial enforcement of the laws, may blast all hopes of popular preferment. The result is that we punish only direct crimes against persons and property—never those against the State. Not a man in the country doubts that Mr. BUCHANAN, and the greater part of his Cabinet, were all guilty of treason. Yet none of them have lost their standing in the respective circles to which they belong. One-half of the officers in the army resigned for the sake of entering the conspiracy to overthrow the Government, and received an honorable discharge. If taken in arms against it they would be simply held as prisoners of war—or what is more probable, be discharged on their own parole. Our army about Washington seems to be chiefly employed in catching rebels one day and discharging them the next. Such, we presume, will be the treatment of Colonel PEGRAM, just surrendered to General MCCLELLAN, who a few months ago left the army of the United States to join that of the rebels. The departments at Washington are filled with traitors, who keep the rebels fully informed of all our movements. Men have been retained in high official position for years who have notoriously employed their whole time in plotting the destruction of the Government which has fed and clothed them. In fact no possible form of treason could exist that has not, and is not, daily enacted before our constituted authorities with entire impunity, so far as the punishment is due to the crime is concerned.

We do not at present see any remedy for this state of things. We do not punish treason, because we attach no meaning to the word. Thus far the burdens of Government have set so lightly that we do not yet know the difference between a good or bad Government. Never having felt the effects of treason, we are not yet conscious there is such a crime. But when it has cost us a hundred thousand lives, and saddled us with a debt of $1,000,000,000, as it bids fair to do, then we shall begin to see that an attempt to subvert law and order is to destroy property and life, and is the gravest of crimes. But, unluckily, the penalty we must suffer is the only thing that brings us to anything like consciousness. Could we have had principle or firmness, or a proper appreciation of the necessary relation between cause and effect, or have felt that the subversion of law is material destruction, then we might have saved ourselves from a great catastrophe. As it is, it is upon us, and we thus far see no hope that we shall ever be wiser but through the teachings of a terrible experience.

Fortune's Reverses.

When JOHN SHERMAN, of Ohio, was agreed on by the Republican members of the late Congress, as their candidate for Speaker, he was met by the secession Democracy of the House with perhaps the most violent and unscrupulous opposition that ever assailed an honorable man who was a candidate for that office. This opposition was led by the Hon. JOHN B. CLARK, of Missouri, then representing the Third Congressional District of that State; or rather, it was begun by CLARK; for, as little self-respecting as the Democratic members of that Session were, they would never have admitted that the semi "border-ruffian" CLARK was their leader.

Before the balloting for Speaker commenced, CLARK offered a series of resolutions reciting the enormities of the celebrated Helper Book, and declaring that whereas Hon. JOHN SHERMAN (with many others) had indorsed that book, he was unfit to preside over the American Congress. Then ensued the furious and malignant Slavery debate that lasted two months, and came near dissolving the Government—the last and worst agitation of the Slavery question that ever disgraced Congress. It was in the course of this debate on CLARK'S resolutions that the last straw was laid on the camel's back of the patient North; and representatives of the Free States defied the insolent bravos of the House to the contest that the latter have now madly precipitated. The New-York *Herald* was a vehement defender of CLARK'S resolutions, and is remembered as having had somewhat to say at that time about the "Helper Book."

The angry and protracted controversy in the House was terminated by the election of WM. PENNINGTON, of New-Jersey, to be Speaker, instead of the Republican nominee; and JOHN B. CLARK signalized the withdrawal of his resolutions by a coarse speech chuckling over the defeat he supposed himself to have inflicted on JOHN SHERMAN. It may be remembered that he illustrated the effect of his triumph by an anecdote of a Western hunter, who had shot a turkey from the top of a tall tree. The turkey fell to the ground; but it was discovered he was only winged. He sped away on foot, and the hunter gave chase. But after growing breathless in a long and fruitless race, the hunter abandoned his game, with an imprecation that the turkey would "roost low the rest of his life." This piece of wit at Mr. SHERMAN'S expense, had a great run at the time in the South and West among CLARK'S admirers; and it was indeed the only feather that CLARK put in his cap during the session.

We have nothing to add to this reminiscence save that JOHN SHERMAN, then beaten for Speaker, now holds a seat in the United States Senate, fairly won by his dignity and heroism in the war waged on him by JOHN B. CLARK and the *Herald* through the Helper Book; and that JOHN B. CLARK, who was reëlected to Congress, was, on Saturday last, expelled by a vote of the House that pronounces him a traitor to his country. Mr. CLARK will henceforth roost as low as any bird that ever hawked as saucily as he. We commend him in his retirement to the old copies of the organ of Plum Gut and the Helper Book.

ONE WEEK LONGER TO WAIT.—On Saturday next, the 20th inst., the Confederate Congress is to assemble at Richmond, Va. The Richmond papers are already announcing the arrival of members; and President DAVIS is doubtless busily engaged preparing his Message. If there are any decisive battles fought this week, they will be fought without President DAVIS' personal presence in the field.

The speeches of the Southern leaders, delivered for many years past in the Congress of the United States, have been known as speeches "to Buncombe." They were for effect abroad, and had little or no pertinency to pending legislation. The Messages of JEFFERSON DAVIS are necessarily of the same kind. He writes for European consumption entirely. He weaves his arguments for the cotton mills of England and France. He will have no time, therefore, to fight this week. But yet a "famous victory" for the Confederate arms would flavor his forthcoming Message most admirably. And he understands stage-effect well enough to have it put in, *if possible*. We do not see how he can.

There are many among us who do not understand why this Confederate Congress was ever permitted to sit in Richmond. It is not doubted that the Army of the United States could have occupied that city on the 20th day of July. Why has it not been done? There are those who fear that the Administration at Washington have been befooled by the desperate gamblers of the Southern rebellion into the belief that the Confederate Congress would open a door for peace. And for this it is thought there has been and will be no battle fought before Saturday next.

We hope this is not true. If the Administration has listened to any such whisperings from Richmond, it has been listening to lies; and it has shown that it understands neither its own people nor the wicked rulers of the great rebellion. The latter are ready for deceit, poisoning, piracy and murder, and think they do God's service in whatever mode they deceive and kill a "Yankee." This is well known at Washington. And our own people know it; and they will tolerate no armistice; no awaiting for "honorable propositions of settlement" from a gang of Confederate traitors, styling themselves a "Congress." And this the Administration ought to have known.

But this last delusion will soon be over. In five days DAVIS will be surrounded by his entire Government, and he will hurl his impudent defiance at the United States, and trust to the enthusiasm of his followers, stimulated by the semblance of a complete Southern Union, to the achievement of some victory that shall sustain his desperate fortunes. If there is a fight this week it will not be by our beginning. We are waiting on the action of the Confederate Congress. It is not pleasant, but we can wait one week longer.

HALF-A-MILLION SOLDIERS.—When, after the fall of Sumter, the President called for seventy-five thousand volunteers, the whole country was startled at the vastness of the proposed Army. Such a prodigious force had never before taken the field on this continent; and the proclamation calling it out struck many persons—particularly, it was said, Mr. JEFF. DAVIS' Cabinet—as a bit of ridiculous though perfectly harmless braggadocio. The chivalry laughed consumedly at the idea of seventy-five thousand of even the poorest troops being raised from among the vulgar mudsill Democracy of the Free States; and our English cotemporaries also ridiculed the assumption that the peaceful and commercial people of the North would ever raise such an Army to fight for so shadowy a thing as the unity of the Republic, particularly when no dollars were to be made by it. It was seriously feared by some, too, that Congress would hardly ratify the President's action in calling to arms such an unprecedented force.

But, five times seventy-five thousand men are already in arms; and a patriotic Congress now empowers the President to call into service a grand National Army of *half a million* soldiers. If needed, this gigantic Army of five hundred regiments will be in the field, ready for active warfare against whatever foe, before the close of next month. More than that number of regiments have already applied to be accepted—not obtained by conscription or compulsion, or by the tricks of the recruiting-sergeant; but who have striven earnestly for the honor of bearing aloft the banner which symbolizes all that is dear to man. Behind these, too, stand more than five times their number, eager to spring into the ranks as their comrades fall, and ready to encounter any foe in behalf of the cause for which they fight.

No one, either at the South or across the water, will henceforth doubt the warlike power and energy of these Free States; and, if our Grand Army shall, as we believe they will, before next Spring, conquer every rebellious State, garrison every Southern city and fort, and dispose effectually of the chief conspirators, the military power of the Republic will be established on a basis that will be a warning forever to the plotters against us, whether on this Continent or any other.

SURRENDER OF A REBEL ARMY.—The victory of Gen. MCCLELLAN is even more complete than the first dispatches intimated. The enemy was not only beaten, with the loss of one hundred and fifty killed, and of his artillery, baggage and camp equipage, but has since surrendered, thus placing 600 prisoners in the hands of the National commander. The effect of a triumph so important must be decisive of the war beyond the Alleghanies. The main body of the rebels, 10,000 strong, under Ex-Congressman GARNETT, was in full retreat at our last accounts; while upon the position of Gen. WISE, at Charleston, a strong detachment of Ohio troops was advancing up the Kanawha. The rout of Colonel PEGRAM, an accomplished officer, graduated at West Point, must tend to dishearten GARNETT and WISE, who bring no military knowledge to their business; while the fearful loss of life among his men must strike terror to the common soldiery. Besides, with every new collision between the rebels and the National forces, the illusions with which the Southern war spirit has been fed, are destroyed. The Northern soldier is found not only not to lack courage, but to possess it in connection with a skill and steadiness before which the rebels cannot for a moment stand. These phenomena will also brace up the nerves of the Union men of Virginia and Tennessee, who will know they are no longer left to the oppression of WISE and PILLOW. Our only regret, as we witness these successes of our arms beyond the Alleghanies, is that they provoke no emulation at Washington and Martinsburgh.

DEATHS FROM EXHAUSTION.—On Saturday afternoon, Officer CLARK, of the Seventh Precinct, rescued a man who had fallen into the water, at the foot of Catharine-street, East River, but he did not long survive the immersion, having expired on the way to the station-house. The deceased has not been identified. Another unrecognized man died on Saturday afternoon, in the hands of the Ninth Precinct Police, from exhaustion, consequent upon falling of the pier into the river, at the foot of West Tenth-street. He was intoxicated when the accident befel him. Coroner SCHIRMER will hold inquests.

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.

The Privateer Steamer Sumter Heard From.

Eight Vessels Captured by Her on the South Coast of Cuba.

Seven of Them Taken into Cienfuegos and the Eighth Burned.

The steamship *Columbia*, from Havana on the 10th instant at 5½ o'clock P. M., reached this port yesterday, having made the passage in three days and fourteen hours.

There is nothing new of local interest in Havana. The health of the city is in the usual Summer condition—fever not malignant when treated in time.

The privateer *Sumter*, which recently run the blockade at New-Orleans, put into the harbor of Cienfuegos on the morning of the 6th inst., bringing in as prizes the brigs *Cuba*, *Machias*, *Naiad*, *Albert Adams*, *Ben Dunning*, and the barks *West Wind* and *Louisa Kilham*. The same steamer fell in with the ship *Golden Rocket* at sea, and set fire to her, having previously taken off her crew. SIMMS, the commander of the *Sumter*, sent an officer on shore with a letter to the Governor of the town, who telegraphed to the Captain-General for instructions. The American Consul at once also telegraphed to the Consul-General at Havana. The steamer left again the next day, having received a supply of coal and water.

The account given by the Purser of the *Columbia*, is as follows:

The privateer *Sumter* has made capture of eight American vessels on the south side of Cuba, in the last ten days, all of which have been sent into Cienfuegos as prizes, except one which was burned at sea. The barks *West Wind* and *Louisa Kilham*, from Cienfuegos, for Falmouth and orders; brigs *Ben Dunning*, *Albert Adams*, and *Naiad*, from Cienfuegos, for New-York, were taken, as Consul-General SHUFELDT says, a short distance from Cienfuegos; brigs *Cuba*, *Machias*, from Trinidad, for New-York, taken out a short distance from the coast of Cuba, and sent into Cienfuegos; and the ship *Golden Rocket*, from Havana for Cienfuegos, was taken and burned near the Isle of Pines. The officers and crew were landed by the privateer at Cienfuegos.

It is reported that the privateer which has done all this mischief was the former steamship *Habana*, but many seem to think it was the former *Marquis de la Habana*.

Sugars, on the 10th, active and steady, at 7 to 7½ rials, No. 12. Molasses quiet, at 1¾ to 1½ rials per keg.

FREIGHTS—As last reported with less demand.

EXCHANGE—London, 13 premium; New-York, 4 to 5 premium.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, July 10, 1861.

A friend who has just arrived from the country tells me the privateer steamship *Habana* has for some time been cruising off Cienfuegos; that she had captured several American vessels and sent them into that port, where the authorities would not allow them to remain; and that one of them had been set fire to and burned outside the port.

The *Diario de la Marina* of this morning states the prizes captured by the privateer *Habana*, now called the *Sumter*, and taken by her into Cienfuegos, were detained there until the decision of the Spanish Government was had on the subject, whilst the "corsairw" as compelled to leave the port within twenty-four hours. The prizes were captured in Spanish waters, within three miles of the shore of this Island. The names of the vessels captured by the *Habana* are the brigs *Cuba*, *Machias*, *Naiad*, *Albert Adams*, *Ben. Dunning*, and barks *West Wind* and *Louisa Kilham*. The bark *Golden Rocket* was the one that was burned.

One of the regular traders between this port and New-Orleans, the *Margaret Ann Stevens*, Capt. BYLER, has managed to break the blockade and get into the latter port, at least it is so announced in one of our papers of yesterday.

A pamphlet has been published in Barcelona by a Spanish gentleman named BOND, in which he comments very freely upon the acts of the Government of this island during the last few years. He says, among other things, that the period of ruling a country by force has passed, and that if Spain desires to retain the sovereignty of Cuba for even a few years longer, some other system of government must be adopted. Very few copies of this pamphlet have reached this island, and they all were snatched up at $4 25 each, although the price at which they were sold in Barcelona was only a quarter dollar. A further supply of them is, however, shortly expected to be received, of which I am promised a copy, which, should I obtain, I will either send it you or make extracts of the most interesting portions, in the first letter I shall have the pleasure of writing you after the receipt of the pamphlet.

The "Te Deum" sung at the Cathedral Church of this city, on Sunday morning last, on account of the safe *accouchment* of the Queen of Spain, was a *superb* performance. The music and singing was beautiful. His Excellency, the Captain-General, the civil and military authorities, and a large number of Spanish military and naval officers "assisted" on the occasion. I could not, however, avoid observing the very small number of the respectable private inhabitants of this city, who were in attendance.

His Excellency, the Captain-General, it is publicly announced in one of the daily papers of this city, will shortly sail for St. Domingo, in the frigate *Petronila*, to take possession of that recent reacquisition, in the name of the Spanish Crown.

A body of free negroes and emancipados are shortly to be sent to Fernando Po, where they are to serve for a "certain time," in a military organization there established. Some of them are to be employed as laborers, and others, again, are to become "colonists." The number of "persons of color," who are to go according to the Government notice in the *Gaceta*, is eighty, none to be under eighteen nor above fifty years of age. They are to serve for eight years, and will receive twenty-five dollars bounty upon their enlistment.

There have again been excessively heavy rains and discharges of electricity at Matanzas. Some considerable damage to buildings was effected by the latter, but happily there was no loss of life.

Two colored men were arrested by the police of this city a few days ago—the one charged with the manufacture, the other with uttering false money. I have seen lately many false two-dollar pieces, also several false *dimes*. The latter were evidently cast in a mold prepared from a genuine coin, but were so clumsily made as to be at once detected by a mere superficial glance at them.

The love of the sight of blood and of cruelty to animals, which would seem to be inherent to the Spanish nature, is, I am sorry to say, about to be gratified next Sunday at the bull-ring. There is to be a fight between an American bear and six ferocious dogs, and between a hyena and *two* dogs. This brutal affair was to have taken place last Sunday, as previously announced, but it was afterwards stated it would not "come off." A bull-fight was substituted, which is quite as cruel. However, I see it stated in the Government official paper, of yesterday, that M. G. BALLADON has arranged with the proprietors of the bull-ring for the fight with wild animals to take place there next Sunday. A dog-fight is also to come off, and a *donkey* is to fight a *bear*. Does not all this exhibit the want of civilization that here prevails in a lamentable light?

The countryman, who you will probably recollect, some little time ago knocked down a sentinel at one of the city gates with his own musket, has been tried by Court-martial and sentenced to four years in the chain-gang—an extremely mild sentence under the circumstances of the case.

The British steamer-of-war *Baracouta*, Commander WOOD, again arrived here from Nassau 8th inst.

The *Marion* is advertised to sail hence 17th inst., for New-York.

We feel deeply indebted to the owners of the *Columbia* and *Morro* for keeping up the regular communication between your City and this, which we had feared would have altogether ceased for some little time to come.

There has not been any rain during the last two or three day, and it is scarcely as warm as it was. No material alteration in the public health.

Two or three more *minor* failures are announced.

The ship *Leonidas*, WOOD, arrived yesterday in 112 days from Canton *vid* St. Helena, with 270 Asiatics consigned to Messrs. CHAS. CANO & Co. She had fourteen deaths on the passage.

The *Columbia* takes to-day more than a hundred passengers. GOOD LUCK TO HER!

I my haste to have my letter prepared in season for the *Karnak* on the 6th inst., I committed a blunder, which I at once correct.

The paragraph ending with "Death to PAEZ and may JOSE TADEO MENAGAS live forever," should have been translated thus: "A letter from Barcelona says that SOLTILLO was at Santa Ana walking about with his friends, and that *he* had issued a proclamation ending with the following words: 'If PAEZ does not proclaim the Federation, then death to PAEZ and may JOSE TADEO MENAGAS live forever.'"

COMMERCIAL.—The markets all continue without any change. Sugar still active at last quotation.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The Reactionists at Work—Attempt Upon the Capital—The Government Forces Victorious—The City Under Martial Law.

From Our Own Corrrespondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, July 10, 1861.

By the Royal Mail Company's steamship *Clyde*, at this port 6th instant, from Vera Cruz and Tampico, dates from the former have been received to the 2d instant. I translate and condense the following from the papers of this city of the 7th:

"The forces of the Government, under Gen. LEANDRO VALLE, had suffered a reverse. He marched from the City of Mexico on the road to Toluca at the head of a thousand men, was reinforced by Col. O. HORAN with five hundred more,—was met by the forces under GALVES, who surrounded and conquered him. He and the other numerous prisoners were shot and his dead body was hung to a tree.

A conspiracy had been discovered in the City of Mexico, which had for its object the assassination in the middle of the night of the persons of the greatest note in the city. Among those arrested and imprisoned were the Ex-Col. ESPEUZEO, the commander of Miramon's Grenadier Guard, and another officer named CEPERINO RODRIQUEZ.

The forces commanded by GALVES and VICARIO had joined those of MARQUEZ, who was thus at the head of a force of 4,700 men."

Under date of Vera Cruz, July 2, we have the following:

"The forces destined by MARQUES to attack the Capital consisted of 2,000 cavalry. These forces formed the first and second divisions of the army of the reactionists.

The enemy received from Mexico exact notices of the strength of the Government and of the orders it issued, and it was assured ZULOAGA would speedily enter Mexico without resistance.

From this cause, MARQUES in his movement from Molino Prieto, where was stationed part of his forces, at once advanced to San Cosme with the two divisions above referred to. He did not encounter any opposition on the way, and possessed himself of the hospital of San Cosme, taking prisoners the small force left there as guard. Inspirited by this triumph he at once advanced to Beuna Vista. But there the artillery of the Government charged with grapeshot, and compelled a retreat of the whole force. The battalions of Oxaca were those which expelled the enemy at San Cosme.

MEJIA, says the *Siglos* of the 10th, showed the greatest coolness in the moment of danger. The cavalry persecuted the enemy in his flight, causing him great loss. MARQUES had returned to Molino Prieto, where, having united his forces, he took the road to Planepantico, by which he arrived at Cuantetlan. BUITRON was established on the Toluca Road robbing travelers.

ALVAREZ and SCHIAFAS continued prisoners.

The Congress had declared the City of Mexico to be in a state of siege!

Various incendiarisms and assassinations are here published.

DOBLADO had gone from Guanajuato with a corps of four thousand men in aid of the capital.

Gen. HUERTA had also gone with the same object. It was probable this command will persecute the enemy in combination with the forces of GONZALES, ARTEAGA and BENCASAUL.

The Minister of War, with a junta of Generals, was actively engaged in devising means for the total destruction of the bandits.

A Council of War had been held, for the trial of all those who had aided the enemy.

The Licentiate GARTEAGA had been appointed by the Congress President of the Supreme Court of Justice—he receiving 13 votes, Licentiate PEDRO OGAZEN, 7 votes, and Licentiate MANUEL DOBLADO, 2 votes.

The Ministry was not yet formed, Señors OLAGUIBEL and LERDO DE TEJAIDA not having accepted the offices offered them.

The Government had appointed Señor MONTES Minister *ad hoc*, to conclude a treaty of amity and commerce between Mexico and Belgium.

This nomination has been approved of by the Lower House of the Congress.

The Congress had accorded to the memory of Señor VALLE the corresponding honors due to his rank.

SANITARY COMMISSION.

Appeal of the Executive Finance Committee in the City of New-York.

TO OUR FELLOW-CITIZENS: The Committee, addressed in the subjoined letter from Dr. BELLOWS, the President of the Sanitary Commission, earnestly entreat your immediate and hearty coöperation in the noble undertaking it so ably advocates.

Never before, in the history of human benevolence, did a gracious Providence vouchsafe an opportunity for doing good on such a scale; to so great a number; in so short a time; and with comparatively so little money. Of the immense array of three hundred thousand men now in arms in our defence—to be swelled, if necessary, to five hundred thousand—the experienced military and medical members of the Sanitary Commission declare that *one-fifth*, if not one-fourth, may be saved by proper care, who must otherwise perish. Reducing the results of individual action to a form still more precise, they estimate that *every dollar*, honestly and judiciously expended in sanitary measure, will save at least *one soldier's life*.

Cannot a City like ours find forty or fifty, or even sixty thousand dollars, to save a like number of the sons, the brothers, the friends, the fellow-countrymen now gone to battle for the very purpose of rebuilding its own broken fortunes, of restoring, in fullest measure, its former prosperity?

Fellow-citizens: We cannot afford that any one of our brave defenders shall needlessly perish. All our interests, commercial, fiscal, political and moral, are crying aloud for a speedy termination of this great National conflict. In such a struggle, it is madness to waste a single hour, still more a single life. Most of all should we avoid the ruinous delay of slowly replacing in the wasted camp the tens of thousands which our neglect may thoughtlessly leave to die, almost within our sight.

Men and women of New-York! We beg you to awake to instant action. Death is already in the breeze. Disease, insidious and inevitable, is now stealing through the camps, on scorching plain, in midnight damp, menacing our dearest treasure—the very flower of the nation's youth. You surely will not permit them thus ingloriously to perish. In the name of humanity and patriotism—in the name alike of justice and manly generosity, bidding us save them who stake their lives in saving us—in the name of the honored ancestors who fought for the land we live in—in the name of the Blessed Being, the friend on earth of the sick and the suffering, we now commit this holy cause to your willing hearts, your helping hands; with our earnest assurance that, whatever you do, will be doubly welcome, if done at once.

SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, MORRIS KETCHUM,
C. R. ROBERT, WILLIAM A. BOOTH,
ROBT. B. MINTURN, DAVID HOADLEY,
GEORGE OPDYKE, J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER,
JONATHAN STURGES, CHARLES E. STRONG,
Members of the Executive Committee
of the Central Financial Committee
United States Sanitary Association.

NEW-YORK, July 13, 1861.

Contributions may be sent to any member of this Committee, at his place of business, or to their Treasurer, GEORGE S. COE, Esq., of the American Exchange Bank, corner Broadway and Cedar-street.

Weekly reports are made to the Committee by GEORGE T. STRONG, Esq., (a member and the Treasurer of the Sanitary Commission,) of all its engagements, expenditures and appointments.

Letter of the President to the Executive Committee of the Central Financial Committee, in New-York.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 9, 1861.

To Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles, Christopher R. Robert, Robert B. Minturn, George Opdyke, Jonathan Sturges, Morris Ketchum, William A. Booth, David Hoadley, J. P. Giraud Foster, and Charles E. Strong, Members of the Executive Committee of the Central Financial Committee of the United States Sanitary Commission:

GENTLEMEN: On returning from a tour of inspection of our troops in the West, I hear with the liveliest satisfaction that the thoughtful, business men of New-York, associated with other patriotic individuals throughout the country, have taken in hand the pecuniary interests of "The Sanitary Commission," and are devising ways and means of supplying it with money, the true and only means of securing efficiency. Could I transfer to your hearts and minds the rich experience of the last fortnight passed in camps of the West, you would need nothing further to animate you to the most earnest, immediate and unwearied efforts, to provide our Commission with money—the only thing it now lacks to give it a benignant power to diminish and control the multitudinous influences that hang darkly round our troops, and threaten to make out of the most precious portion of our whole population another "noble Army of Martyrs!" Money! money! promptly and liberally expended in supplying our officers and men with the instructions, the warnings and the aids, which their inexperienced and unfurnished condition demands, and which only an association like our own—of an extraordinary character, unhampered by routine and with special rights and privileges granted by the Government, with express reference to the exigencies of this exceptional case—can hope to impart, with promptness enough to secure the end.

Money is the indispensable condition of our success, and the only one now wanting.

Consider the prospects of 250,000 troops, chiefly volunteers, gathered not only from the out-door, but still more from the in-door occupations of life: farmers, clerks, students, mechanics, lawyers, doctors, accustomed, for the most part, to regularity of life, and those comforts of home which, above any recorded experience, bless our own prosperous land and benignant institutions; consider those men, used to the tender providence of mothers, wives and sisters, to varied and well-prepared food, separate and commodious homes, moderate toil, to careful medical supervision in all their ailments—consider these men, many of them not yet hardened into the bone of rugged manhood, suddenly precipitated by unexpected events into the dead of war, at the very season of the greatest heat, transferred to climates to which they are unwonted, driven to the use of food and water to which they are not accustomed, living in crowded barracks and tents, sleeping on the bare earth, broken of rest, called on to bear arms six and eight hours a day, to make rapid marches over rough roads in July and August, wearing their thick uniforms and carrying heavy knapsacks on their backs—and what can be looked for, but men falling by the dozen in the ranks from sheer exhaustion, hundreds prostrated with relaxing disorders, and finally, thousands suddenly swept off by camp diseases, the result of irregularity of life, exposure, filth, heat, and inability to take care of themselves under such novel conditions. If you add the reflection that the brave and worthy officers who command those men, are, from the very nature of the case, wholly inexperienced in camp-life, that they are usually no more than the social equals of those they are set over, that the excellent and devoted medical men selected to watch over our volunteers, are equally unaccustomed to the field and to the military hospital, that their commissaries and quartermasters have been summoned from civil life, and that our whole military array, with so small an exception as not to be worth noting, is the product of a rare necessity, extemporized almost as miraculously as the armed men that sprang from the teeth that CADMUS sowed, you will at once feel how inevitable must be the defects, the friction, the mistakes, the delays, the dreadful consequences to health and life attending the very collection and existence of such a body of troops, so officered and provided for.

Can anything but the energetic interposition of a body of persons devoting themselves to the special work of furnishing condensed experience to officers and men, diligently attending the camps, bringing instantly to head-quarters the warnings of scientific and practical instruction, relieving surgeons, commissaries and quartermasters of their embarrassing want of knowledge how, in the shortest manner, to relieve their official necessities, establishing a quick connection between the volunteers starting under State patronage, and sadly tried to understand how their relations are changed upon passing under United States control, and the General Government, who can alone relieve their wants.

My recent experience in the West has confirmed all my expectations of the feasibleness of such a service, and removed every doubt which others had raised, in regard to the cheerful acceptance on the part of officers and surgeons, of this extraordinary intervention. I went, in some little anxiety, as to the welcome I might receive as the envoy of that mixed body, scientific, medical, military, and civil, the Sanitary Commission. But I found my way prepared before me. Tidings of the appointment of the commission had arisen, spread far and wide. Orders for our cordial reception had providently gone forth from the War Department. From the highest to the lowest officials, the most generous courtesy, the most willing cooperation, the most grateful sympathy, flowed without any interruption from a jealous etiquette, or an imperilled dignity. The officers of the Regular Army were just as kind and cordial as those of the Volunteers, and I am now sure that none of the difficulties anticipated from a conflict of powers, are at all likely to arise with a reasonable discretion on our part. Indeed, no averted eye, or cold shoulder, either from a medical or military official, chilled my heart, in a visit extended to 20,000 troops, to twenty hospitals, to hundreds of medical gentlemen, and yet, I spared no warning, no remonstrance, no earnest words of entreaty, made necessary by what I found defective in the Camp Police, the hospital arrangements, the inexperience of officers. Plain, honest, earnest, direct words, kindly and sympathizingly spoken, were the only weapons found necessary, besides the governmental authority to utter them. This was indispensable, and it was a great boon to possess it.

I cannot here spread out the ample details which I proceed to Washington this evening to lay before the Sanitary Commission and the Government, as materials towards a correct judgment and immediate action. The general impression, however, which my visit to Camp Dennison, near Cincinnati, Camp McClellan, at Cairo, Camp Pope, at Alton, and other smaller collections of Western troops made upon me, I do earnestly desire at once to communicate.

A sobler, manlier, a more intelligent, earnest and valuable body of troops was never gathered on the earth's surface, than the 20,000 men I saw in these camps! They are fully equal to the best of our Eastern troops in clothing and equipments, and, better than that, their equals in moral force, and directness and seriousness of purpose. I have visited them in their tents and barracks, hastily, of course; seen them in the ranks, witnessed their evolutions and marked their drill; messed with the men and with their officers; conversed freely with hundreds in the hospitals, which now, all told, hold perhaps near a thousand of the twenty thousand, who are more or less seriously ill;—but sick or well, in camp or on parade, I have seen only one spirit—a profound love of country, a solemn sense of the necessity of this war, a willingness to die in the defence of the sacred interests at stake, with a most assured sense that God was behind and victory before them. Since the earliest and best days of the War of Reformation, no such spirit has stirred soldiers in the field, as that which now animates our troops. Nor were so many priceless lives ever so freely offered for an end so devotedly held to be worth all it can cost. The perils of the actual battle-field are nothing to such men; the injury their open enemies can do them, almost not worth thinking of;—but will malaria, fever, pestilence—irrational and viewless enemies—be as little dangerous? No! It is before these inglorious but deadly foes, that our brave boys will flinch, before their unseen weapons that they will fall! Their generous and self-devoted officers are likely to be the first to suffer. They share the hardships, they more than share the labor and exposure of their commands. They have the best purposes. But they know not yet how to control the diet, the personal habits, the ventilation and police of their quarters and camps. They are studying war *tactics*, intent on making *soldiers*; they rashly assume that intelligent men know how to take care of themselves; and they are already finding camp-dysentery seizing their regiments with a threatening grasp. The most striking difference is already apparent in camps and troops, according as attention is given or denied, to the character of the water used, the situation of the camp with reference to the prevailing winds, and to the regulation of sinks, and the cleansing of tents and quarters. Two regiments, separated by a quarter of a mile only, contained in one camp not a dozen sick men; in the other, 250 men more or less ill with dysenteric diarrhœa, and all because one was on a plain with decent well-water at hand, the other in a wood, with a wretched puddle of black ditch-water as the only resource for drinking and cooking! Do you ask, will medical men and officers, too, stand with folded arms, and see this go on without immediate and energetic remonstrance and action? They will, I reply, under some provision of military etiquette, or some governmental obstacle—which it requires the boldness and decision of a power in confidential relations with the War Department, to put aside. We possess this power.

But, gentlemen, I must spare you and the public and myself any further details. I am confident I have said enough to stimulate your utmost energies in supplying us with the means of immediately sending efficient men, experts in sanitary matters, into every camp and fortress, and of keeping them there under our direction, and fortified with all the authority of our commission, to warn, instruct and befriend our officers and men, coöperating with the noble physicians who have so largely volunteered in this war, in preventing all the disease that can be prevented by sanitary science, and in assuaging and mitigating all that must inevitably visit our troops. You, with the response which the public will give your honored names, must place us in a position of moral independence, by enabling us to dispense with all pecuniary support from the Government. The Government has given us what is far more important, its sanction, and its authority. We seek, from sources that you command, the material aid, which at your hands we can receive without loss of moral power and position with the country and the army. Thanking you in advance in the name of the army, the Government and the Commission, for any labors and sacrifices you make in our behalf,

I remain, gentlemen, your obliged friend and servant,

HENRY W. BELLOWS,
President of the Sanitary Commission.

BODIES FOUND IN THE RIVER.—Coroner SCHIRMER held inquests yesterday upon the remains of two persons which had been found in the East River. One of them was a man, apparently 55 years of age, who was taken from the dock at the foot of Broome-street, and the other was a boy, aged about 10, who was drowned while bathing at the foot of 42d-street. The bodies were not identified.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE CASE OF CHRISTIAN EBLE.—Coroner GAMBLE on Saturday closed the inquest in the case of CHRISTIAN EBLE, the German, whose remains were found about ten days since in a pond of stagnant water, at her corner of Sixty-third-street and Broadway, without having been able to ascertain the circumstances attending his death; and the jury rendered a verdict of "Death from hemorrhage consequent upon wounds in the breast, inflicted with a knife or other sharp instrument, at the hands of some person or persons unknown." The evidence elicited does not by any means warrant the belief that deceased was murdered, but rather that he had committed suicide. One of his friends testified that when EBLE left home a day or two before his body was found, he remarked that in case he never returned his watch should be given to one of his acquaintances, whom he designated. A jack-knife was found on his person, and with it the wounds could have been inflicted, while their nature and direction indicated that they had been made from within the shirt bosom. The deceased, it was likewise shown, was of intemperate habits, and had been some time out of employment. Dr. BEACH, who made the *post-mortem* examination, inclines to the theory of suicide, and in support of his belief mentions that the clothing of the deceased was undisturbed, and the position in which the body was found indicated that it had fallen into the pond.

BUSINESS AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.—The anticipated change in the Tariff by the present Congress has given an impetus to the business at the Custom-house quite refreshing in these dull times. Merchants seem to be of the opinion that the alterations in the Tariff will effect goods already in bond, and consequently are making great exertions to relieve their present importations of goods, upon which it has been intimated the duty will be increased from the effects of a change. Nearly all the sugar in store was withdrawn last week, under the new rate of duty, three-quarters per cent. One firm, large importers of sugar, paid upwards of $117,000 duty in one day. Tea, coffee and sugars are now being withdrawn, and during the present week it is probable that those goods will all be out of bond. Notwithstanding the large amounts paid for duty, the Government does not receive a dollar in cash. The merchants invariably pay in Treasury notes, which are purchased at a small discount.

ACCIDENT AT SOUTH FERRY.—PATRICK MCCOURT, a laborer in the coal-yard of Messrs. C. L. YOUNG & Co., Third-avenue, was shockingly injured on Saturday afternoon, by falling between the spiles and bridge, at Atlantic Ferry, while one of the boats was entering the slip. He was carried to the New-York Hospital by the Police.

OPEN-AIR PREACHING.—The New-York Evangelical Alliance were prevented from holding their out-door meeting, yesterday afternoon, at Astor-place, in consequence of the inclement weather.

Arrivals in the City.

Maj.-Gen. John C. Fremont, lady and family, of California; Senator E. D. Baker and lady, of Oregon; Gov. Stevens, of Washington Territory; H. C. de Alma and Col. Asbooth, of Gen. Fremont's Staff; David Gibb and lady, of California; Maj. Reynolds, of the U. S. Marine Corps; L. Sands, Lieut. Maxwell and R. J. Freeman, of the U. S. Navy, are at the Astor House.

Ben. Perley Poore, of the Massachusetts Eighth; Francis Mowett, of London; J. Wilson, of Australia; W. F. Safford, H. R. Bishop, Mrs. Castro and Miss Bacon, of Cuba; E. Albro and family, of Halifax; U. S. and T. S. Woods, from Fort McHenry, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hons. E. F. Johnson, Connecticut, and E. W. Leavenworth, of Syracuse; J. Carson, of Lake Superior; M. A. Carrutha, of Havana; Lieuts. Lemmer, and Kimbulg, of the United States Navy, and Wm. Mann, of England, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gov. Bayley and family, of the Bahamas; R. G. Dillon, of New-York, and J. H. Adams, and H. E. C. Keming, of Norwich, are at the Brevort House.

Mr. Samuels and Madame Kizo, of England; J. R. Jova, and Jose M. Benina, L. Buedo, of Cuba; Dr. Montada and lady and M. A. Quhoga, of Vera Cruz; Gabriel Marntang, Manuel Del Val and M. O. Del Val, are at the Everett House.

Samuel Vance, of the Navy; J. N. Andrews and A. M. Andrews, of the U. S. A.; L. De Vignier, of Paris, and M. De Poradillo, of Havana, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Col. H. J. Munroe, of Massachusetts; Louis Lichtenberg and D. C. Bergman, of Havana, and Martin Hart, of Mexico, are at the LaFarge House.

Hon. J. H. Graham, of Delhi, N. Y., is at the Albemarle Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN, CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—The old railroad from the South ferry, Brooklyn, to Jamaica, under its present management, is operated efficiently, successfully, and to the satisfaction of the traveling public. Cars now leave almost hourly, and arrive at Jamaica in time to connect with the trains of the Long Island Railroad going East and West. This new, regular, and frequent operation of the old South ferry route, is a very great convenience to the public, as is daily shown by the increasing travel over the road. The running time from South ferry to Jamaica is less than one hour, and the fare has been reduced to twenty cents. Persons visiting Rockaway will find the old South ferry route not only convenient, but speedy. We understand that permanent arrangements have been made so that stages will connect with the cars of the Company at Jamaica, and so that there will be no mistake or delay in reaching or returning from Rockaway.

MORTALITY.—There were 152 deaths in this city, during the week ending Saturday last, classified as follows: Men, 19; boys, 59; women, 15; girls, 59; adults, 34; children, 118; males, 78; females, 74. There were 15 deaths by consumption, 16 by cholera infantum; 13 by marasmus; 11 each by convulsions and scarlet fever; 5 by small-pox; 4 by diphtheria; 5 by casualties; sunstroke, 4; measles, 3. Ninety-three were five years of age and under; 120 were natives of the United States. The deaths occurred in the several wards as follows: First Ward, 7; Second Ward, 5; Third Ward, 1; Fourth Ward, 2; Fifth Ward, 12; Sixth Ward, 17; Seventh Ward, 6; Eighth Ward, 13; Ninth Ward, 9; Tenth Ward, 9; Eleventh Ward, 21; Twelfth Ward, 6; Thirteenth Ward, 6; Fourteenth Ward, 6; Fifteenth Ward, 3; Sixteenth Ward, 17; Seventeenth Ward, 8; Eighteenth Ward, 3; Nineteenth Ward, 1.

BEQUESTS.—The will of MATILDA BROWN, deceased, of Brooklyn, was proved in the Surrogate's Court, last week. She makes the following bequests: $100 for the benefit of the poor of Brooklyn, $100 to the Children's Aid Society of New-York, $500 to the Long Island College Hospital, for the support of the lying-in department; and the residue, after payment of all debts and legacies, to be divided between the Church Charity Foundation, of Brooklyn; the New-York Female Magdalen Society, and the Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen, in the City of New-York.

REGATTA.—A regatta will take place in Gowanus Bay, on the 16th inst., under the auspices of the Brooklyn Yacht Club. The boats will be divided into two classes—from 35 feet to 26 feet, and under 26 feet. Entrance for first-class, $10; second-class, $5. First prize, first-class, $50; second-prize, first-class $15. First prize, second-class, $25; second prize, second-class, $10. Distance 20 miles; the boats to start at 1 o'clock P. M.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—A meeting of the Board of Health was held Saturday, when some business of local intetest was transacted. The Health Officer reported that the number of small-pox cases was rapidly diminishing, owing to the strict inforcement of the sanitary law. The Board adjourned for one week.

FLAG-RAISING.—The National flag, with appropriate exercises, was raised, Saturday evening, on the new Methodist Church, on Warren, between Court and Smith streets.

Co. A, C. G.—Capt. L. H. LENT, of the Seventh Regiment, has opened a recruiting-office at No. 203 Atlantic-street, to recruit Company A, of the Continental Guard, Col. J. H. PERRY.

PAID OFF.—The Thirteenth Regiment, (Brooklyn,) Col. SMITH, was paid off at Baltimore on Friday, and there was general rejoicing thereat.

Sporting Matters.

TROTTING ON THE ROAD.—Saturday, July 13, match $500, mile heats, to 250 pound wagons:

Mr. Jackson's b. c., Tip	1 1
Mr. Burrows's g. g., Glencoe	2 2

To time taken.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, Friday, July 12, match $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness:

S. McLaughlin's b. s., Bell Founder	1 1 1
H. Woodruff's b. s., Abdallah Chief	2 2 2

Time—2:37¼—2:42½—2:45¼.

There was quite a large attendance at the course to witness this trot; *Bell Founder* was the favorite, $100 to $50, and won the race in three straight heats. The great trot of the season takes place to-day, (Monday, July 15,) over the Union Course, L. I.—*Flora* against the double team *Ethan Allen* and his running mate *Socks*. This trot is creating much excitement among sporting men. *Flora* has the call in betting, and a heavy amount of money is bet on time, some marking as low down as two minutes twenty-three seconds.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD—CHALLENGE TO JIM MACE, CHAMPION OF ENGLAND.—We are told that JOHN C. HEENAN, Champion of America, is willing to bet MACE $10,000 to $8,000, if MACE will fight in Canada; HEENAN will also give MACE $1,000, to pay his expenses to America; or HEENAN will take $10,000 to $8,000, and fight in England, provided MACE will give $1,000 to pay HEENAN's expenses to England.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Columbia, from Havana.—Miss Loveday, Count de Campo Alegre, E. Duarte, S. Rodriquez, M. E. Bacot, Mrs. Fernandes de Carta, Mr. E. L. Crabb, wife and two children; Mrs. A. L. Wilson, Miss L. Carrebara, H. L. Bishop, C. Morrell, G. Maristang, E. Pinera, Mrs. Hart, Mr. A. Betancourt, M. Parker, Mrs. C. de Cardenas and servant, Miss A. de Cardenas, Miss C. de Cardenas, Miss M. de Cardenas, D. Marin, J. A. Saco, F. Frenchum, J. Crabb, L. Vignes, J. M. Renires, W. J. Safford, Mr. J. Poncts, wife and two children, R. P. de Leon, J. G. Cuereda, M. J. Posadillo and servant, M. Orliz, M. del Val, Mr. A. Gonzales and wife, Miss Buckley, Mrs. Casey, J. D. Hodgson, H. D. Blood, Miss E. Menzands, Mrs. M. Marahe, E. Jora, F. Breeze, L. Valadara, Mrs. V. Donvell and children, E. Maiz, J. Barthomeur, S. Rueda, Alonzo Gobel, Mrs. Brewer, Mr. F. Carere and wife, Miss A. Cawere, Miss J. Cawere, M. Munfada and wife, J. A. Quiorzo, B. Toulet, Wilfred Torpler, S. A. Smith, G. Ronffman, M. Kelly, M. Nontojo, F. J. Montejo, G. Matthews, A. Gesler, B. Price, L. Gradler, A. Nickerson, F. Smith, J. M. Dowall, J. N. Caralho, L. Molner, M. Moliney, N. M. Whipple, J. S. Fiolo, W. H. Groot, G. Hollingsworth, R. Andrum, M. Hart, J. Coll, R. Woodworth, C. de Ruiz, J. T. Kirby, Capt. Jenkins, M. Fleming, F. Metzer, J. Lane, C. Labourie, E. Cartel, P. O'Brien, J. Forbes, W. Stanley, J. Balbin, P. Guillerma, S. Rink, W. Moore, E. Quin, A. J. O'Neill, A. D. O Neill, P. M. Dailey, P. Anthony, E. John, N. Gill, G. Fleisher, R. Denius, L. De Angelis, F. L. Gonzales, C. S. Allen, J. Malcolm, C. Coolidge, J. Brum, J. C. Farm, V. C. Aven, J. N. A. Carr, A. Le Archer, J. Fingin, J. McDonald and wife, R. Alexander, R. Moran, M. Maguil, W. Lomoyer, J. V. Diaz, Thos. Lisette, R. Stewart, Chas. Coater, M. Irwin, E. McMahon, H. Lafferty, C. Renken and wife, W. Anderson, and one seaman sent home by United States Consul.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 41 | Sun sets.... 7 30 | Moon sets....11 32
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 12 42 | Gov. Island. 1 31 | Hell Gate.... 2 53

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.... SUNDAY, July 14.

Arrived.

Steamship Columbia, Adams, Havana July 10, at 5 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamer Delaware, Johnson, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Pelican, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to E. Lynner.

Ship Golden Eagle, (of Kennebunk,) Wilson, Liverpool 45 ds., with coal and salt to master. June 2, lat. 46 20, lon. 15 30, fell in with ship Amanda, from Newcastle for New-York; parted co. 13th, in lat. 45 20, lon. 34 47.

Ship Commodore, (Br., of Aberdeen,) Delgarnore, Sunderland 46 ds., with coal to order—vessel to H. & F. W. Meyer. Has had light westerly winds and calms with dense fog during the passage.

Ship Compromise, Zerega, Liverpool May 27, with mdse. and 9 passengers to Zerega & Co. Has been 23 ds. W. of the Banks, and 7 ds. W. of George's with light westerly winds, calms and fog on the Banks; saw 15 large icebergs.

Ship City of Mobile, Marshall, Liverpool 50 ds., with coal to Harbeck & Co. Has had light S. and W. winds during the entire passage; been 20 ds. west of the Banks, with light W. winds and calms, and much fog; no date, on the Banks, spoke ,whale schr. E. H. Hatfield, of Provincetown, Cook, out 50 ds. on a cruise, with 100 bbls. oil.

Ship Francis B. Cutting, Malone, Liverpool 45 ds., with coal to Manhattan Gas Co.—vessel to J. & N. Smith & Co. No date, lat. 43, lon. 48, spoke ship Confidence, from Liverpool for New-York. The F. B. C. was 10 ds. in the vicinity of the Banks, enveloped in dense fog.

Ship Crimea, (of Kennebunk,) Peabody, Liverpool May 27, with coal and salt to master.

Ship Kentuckian, (of Portland,) Merryman, Havre 52 ds., with mdse. and 153 passengers to Boyd & Hincken.

Ship Napier, Keith, Liverpool June 14, with coal to Slate & Co.

Bark Achilles, (of Philadelphia,) Gallagher, London 35 ds., in ballast to Thos. Richardson & Co. Had light baffling winds and foggy weather since passing the Banks. June 26, lat. 45 20, lon. 26 16, signalized a ship showing a private signal—blue ground, a white diamond, and a star in centre of the diamond. June 28, came up with and exchanged colors with an Asa polacca brig, bound westward. July 4, lat. 42 57, lon. 61 38, signalized a Swedish bark showing Nos. 1,457, first distg. pendant, bound W.

Bark Clara, (Brem.,) Probst, Bremen 52 ds., with mdse. and 199 passengers to Hennings & Gosling. Has experienced nothing but westerly winds and fogs the entire passage; saw a number of icebergs and much field ice

LAW REPORTS.

Remedy by Injunction—Power of a Court of Equity.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Thomas Gelvey et al. vs. The United States Steam Sugar Refining Company et al.—This case was fully stated in the TIMES of July 9. The plaintiffs obtained an injunction restraining the defendants from making any confession of judgment, and from any alienation of the property of the Company. He also obtained an injunction restraining all creditors from commencing any action against the Company, together with an order to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed. These injunctions and the order to show cause were obtained upon the allegation that the Company was insolvent, and would not go into voluntary dissolution, and that about half of the indebtedness matured on the 14th of June last, and the creditors to that amount were about commencing suits. Upon the return to the order to show cause the defendants denied all the allegations of the plaintiffs that they, the defendants, had made any attempts to prefer creditors. They claimed to be doing a good business, and to be perfectly solvent. Their affidavits tended to show that their whole indebtedness was about $900,000, while their real estate was worth $500,000, subject only to a mortgage for $195,000. Upon these papers the defendants' counsel denied the right of a creditor at large, before obtaining judgment and execution, and while the real estate of the Company was lying open, to any relief in a Court of Equity, and contended that the Court had no power under its general jurisdiction in equity, or by virtue of any statute, to sequestrate the property of the Company and appoint a receiver in such a case.

The Court now rendered the following opinion in the case:

LEONARD, J.—The law forbids transfers of property by incorporations, in contemplation of insolvency.

Suffering a creditor to obtain judgment in the manner, and to the extent charged in this complaint, while the defendants' corporation is insolvent, with a view to give such creditor a preference, is, in my opinion, illegal on the part of the trustees or directors. Such a judgment will result in the transfer of the property of the corporation.

The company is wholly unable to pay its debts at present.

Our statutes contemplate an equal division of the property of insolvent corporations among their creditors.

The Court are authorized to restrain any creditor from proceeding at law, and obtaining a preference. (Sec. 65, p. 767, 5 Ed., 3 R. S.)

The injunction is authorized on behalf of any creditor. (Sec. 43, p. 763.)

The question to be tried is, whether or not the Trustees or Directors are illegally or fraudulently permitting certain creditors of the Corporation, of a favored class, to obtain a preference over other creditors by judgment; or at least that is one inquiry in the case, and certainly it is the question in this case wherein there is the least doubt as to the jurisdiction of this Court to interfere or grant relief.

The injunction against the Corporation and its Trustees or Directors must be continued.

As to the creditors of the Company, the injunction must be so far modified as to permit them to enter judgments, which are to stand as security, only subject to the judgment of the Court as to the validity and effect thereof on the final hearing in this action.

I find no authority for the appointment of a receiver, and the motion in that respect is denied.

Ten dollars costs of the motion to the party finally prevailing.

Order to be settled by the plaintiffs on one day's notice to defendant's attorneys.

Messrs. Dykes and O'Connor for plaintiffs. Messrs. Evarts and Choate for the Company and Trustees. Mr. Fessenden for the other defendants.

The Captain of the Daniel Drew Makes Application for Discharge.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

In the Matter of the Application of the Captain of the Daniel Drew.—The captain of the steamer *Daniel Drew*, charged with cruel and inhuman treatment on board his vessel towards his men, came into Court and asked to be discharged upon a writ of *habeas corpus*, on the ground that no complaint had been entered against him. The Court, after hearing the District-Attorney on behalf of the people, denied the application, and remanded the prisoner.

S. J. Tilden, for relator; District-Attorney Anthon, opposed.

United States District Court.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. *The Schooner Hannah M. Johnson.*—In this case, which was brought to forfeit the vessel as a prize, the motion was made to discharge from custody certain personal property found on board. The property was the effects of a Northern shipmaster, named Henry Reed, who was compelled to make his escape from New-Orleans, and not being able to take his baggage with him, made arrangements to have it sent North by this schooner, and the vessel being seized, his goods were seized with it.

The Court ordered the property to be discharged from custody and delivered to the claimant.

For the claimant, Mr. Donohue; for the United States, Mr. Smith.

Wills Admitted and Offered.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

The will of Richard Sands, the circus rider, which we reported to have been lost, has been recently found, and is now offered for probate.

The will of A. B. Sands, late of the firm of A. B. and D. Sands, of this City, has also been offered for probate.

The wills of the following named persons, have been admitted to probate: Ann Taylor, Jacob H. Mott, Henry Tillman, John Kettleman and George Judd.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Hoffman and Woodruff, J. J.

Kimball vs. *The Hamilton Fire Insurance Company.*—Judgment reversed and new trial granted. Costs to abide the event.

Young vs. *Willet, Sheriff, &c.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

In the case of the matter of difference between Ellis, Executor, &c., vs. *James Lynch.*—Judgment in favor of the executors, with the costs allowed by statute, against the purchaser.

Clark vs. *Meigs, et al.*—Order reversed.

Reilly vs. *Cornell.*—Judgment dismissing complaint affirmed with costs.

Thompson vs. *Losing.*—Judgment of dismissal reversed.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Daly and Brady.

Lewis vs. *Rider.*—Judgment reversed with costs.

Seeley vs. *Newell.*—Order affirmed with $10 costs.

Von Eihard vs. *Lighte.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Myers vs. *Gerits.*—Order affirmed with $10 costs.

Wood vs. *Pilcton.*—Judgment reversed with costs.

Nourry vs. *Lord.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Baskin vs. *The Knickerbocker Stage Company.*—Order appealed from affirmed with costs.

Pettis vs. *Bloomer.*—Judgment affirmed as to $230, and reversed as to the rest, without costs to either party.

Malone vs. *McKechine, Jr.*—Order affirmed, with $10 costs.

Begles vs. *Benedict et al.*—Judgment reversed, with costs.

Coleman vs. *Bean.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Nelson vs. *Nixon.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Powers vs. *Farrington.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Dunderdale vs. *Sauvestre.*—Order affirmed, with $10 costs.

Russell vs. *The Mayor.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

After the rendition of these decisions the Court adjourned until Saturday, the 27th inst., for the rendition of further decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Theron H. Butterworth* vs. *Richard Pelton.*—Motion granted.

John S. Farrar et al, vs. *Charles Sherwood.*—Motion granted.

George Gould vs. *Charles Gould.*—Motion denied, $30 costs of opposing, to abide the event.

A Missouri Judge on Treason.

CHARGE OF JUDGE CATRON.

The St. Louis papers of July 11, bring us the recent charge of Judge CATRON to the Grand Jury summoned by the United States District Court. After alluding to the enormity of the crime of treason, and defining the terms used regarding it in the Constitution, Judge CATRON proceeded:

"A secret meeting, although that meeting be of conspirators, and although it meet with a treasonable intent, is not in actual levying of war.

The distinctions, thus drawn may be more briefly stated in these words: A treasonable *design*, unaccompanied, or not followed by a treasonable *act*, is not treason. A conspiracy to levy war is not an actual levying of war. The assembling of men, or an assemblage not in military array, or in an attitude of war, will not be an overt act. The assemblage must be a warlike assemblage—must be in sufficient force to have the appearance or posture of war, or must have resorted to forcible opposition, or must have marched in bodies or detachments towards some place of rendezvous, or done some other open visible act of war, before the overt act has been committed.

On this point it is apprehended you will have very little difficulty: for when war actually exists, injurious to the United States, successively taken, from the inception of the treasonable design to the first overt act, may be of less importance than an investigation of the acts done towards carrying it on, or in giving aid and comfort of the enemy, in adherence to his cause. When war exists, all who are leagued in the general conspiracy, and perform any of the various and essential military parts of prosecuting it, are guilty of treason. Thus, a commissary who is at a distance from the scene of active military operations, and who may never have been present at any hostile encounter, or even seen the rebels in camp or in military array, may, by furnishing supplies to the disorderous force, be as guilty as if safety in battle. Though he be found [illegible] with an officer commissioned to recruit, who enlists and forwards men to fill the rebel ranks; or with any other person who voluntarily furnishes them with money, arms, ammunition, provisions, or supplies, or who otherwise performs, if he be leagued in the general scheme, "any of the various or essential parts which in carrying on a war must be assigned to different individuals." It is necessary, however, that he should have been leagued in the general conspiracy, and have also performed some part towards its prosecution; for both the *intent* and *act* must exist, or the crime has not been perpetrated—is not complete.

If the treasonable intent does exist, however, the overt act may consist, not only in furnishing men, money, arms or provisions, but also in giving intelligence whereby the enemy may better conduct his hostile movements, be saved from reverses, or aided in his plans. It is obviously of great moment to be accurately informed of the numbers and position of an opposing force and of their plan of campaign or intended movements. At times, no more important aid can be given. Actual presence in the hostile ranks may be of far less assistance to the foe than a timely communication from a distance concerning the movements of the opposing force, whether actual or contemplated.

After war has been raised, then the plain duty of every one is to refrain from whatever acts can contribute to the enemy's advantage or assistance. In foreign wars all private communications, intercourse and trade between the contending nations are interdicted; but in insurrectionary movements, those not leagued in the general conspiracy, or aiding therein, are not necessarily forbidden all private intercourse or trade with peaceful and patriotic citizens resident within the insurrectionary districts.

What the policy of war *may* demand in some of its stages, it is not for the Judicial Department to determine, for it can only recognize existing facts growing out of the action of the political departments, and apply the established rules of law to those facts as they are presented. Whether the Government shall assume a condition of peace or war, foreign or domestic, it is not within the province of the judiciary to decide; for the war-making power is not vested in the Judicial Department. When a *foreign* war exists, there can be very little difficulty in ascertaining what acts amount to such an adherence to the enemy, giving him aid and comfort, as falls within the definition of treason; but in domestic conflicts, or rebellions and insurrections, the legal rule is not necessarily the same in all cases, and at all stages of hostile movements.

If a citizen of the United States, during a foreign war, adheres to the enemy, giving him aid and comfort, he violates his allegiance and is a traitor; and every act done towards carrying on a domestic war, or an insurrection raised by American citizens against their own Government, if done by one owing allegiance to the United States and with the intent to further the treasonable object, may fall within the definition of "levying war," and, therefore, the latter species of treason be broad enough to cover every such act during a rebellion or insurrection. Whatever, during a foreign war, would amount to "adhering to the foreign enemy, giving him aid and comfort," would generally be treason during an insurrection, if done in aid of the insurrectionists. Hence it is a rule of law, that "the joining with rebels in an act of rebellion, or with enemies in an act of hostility, will make a man a traitor."

'Furnishing rebels or enemies with money, arms, ammunition or other necessaries will *prima facie* make a man a traitor.'

'Surrendering a castle to rebels, being in confederacy with them, is treason under the clause of "levying war," and so would be the holding against the Government of any of its forts, arsenals or ships-of-war, or attacking the same, or treacherously delivering them up to the rebels.' In the exercise of constitutional authority and supremacy, the United States Government has a legal right to send its troops into any State or Territory of the United States, and to keep them there; and any attempt by a hostile force, though violence, or by assembling in military array, or in the posture of war, to keep such troops out of such State or Territory, or to drive out those thus already there, or to oppose their marching, sojourning or remaining in such State or Territory; or any assembling of armed men in military array, or with a warlike appearance, or in force, for such a treasonable purpose; or aid or assistance given to those engaged in such a treasonable attempt, knowingly and with the intent to further their treasonable design, would be treason against the United States.

These suggestions will enable you to reach a sound conclusion concerning every case brought before you involving the crime of treason; if you keep constantly in mind that there are two essential elements of the offence—the treasonable intention and the overt act. You should also remember that mere expressions of opinion, or criticisms upon public men and movements, however severe or unjust, or free discussions concerning public measures and policy, or the peaceful advocacy of erroneous doctrines, or the exercise of any other lawful right pertaining to the privileges of citizenship, does not constitute treason in any *legal* sense of the term; and it is with treason in the legal sense only that Courts can deal."

Steel-Clad Steam Frigates.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Can you explain why our Government have not taken steps to plate some stanch little steamer for the emergency with iron plates, so as to make her shot-proof? Surely some boat could be found that could be so plated, and with a heavy rifled cannon or two on board, they would be of great use to shell out such places as Sewell's Point, or any place where the rebels are at present annoying us.

Imagine a mail-clad gun-boat going into Charleston harbor, and shelling the batteries along each side of the harbor, or any point South. Nothing would distrust the rebels more than the fact that we had steamers that could run into their ports past forts with impunity.

It is reported in the papers of this City that the steamship *Yorktown*, formerly running between New-York and Richmond, has been covered with iron by he rebels, and I don't see anything to hinder her from shelling out our troops at Newport's News, or any camp within two, or probably three, miles from the shore; and if she be covered even imperfectly, what an immense advantage she would have over anything we could send against her.

Had we had iron-plated gun-boats, Fort Sumter could have been relieved to a certainty, and, who knows, but this war averted.

The rebels seem to be wide awake, and it becomes us to be on our guard. We have the means and appliances to plate a small steamer in a very short time, and we shall find it to our advantage to do so.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1861. GLOIRE.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leave	For	
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	July 3
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 3
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	July 4
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	July 6
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	July 10
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 10
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	July 13
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	July 17
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	July 17
United Kingdom	Glasgow	Quebec	July 20
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	July 20
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	July 24
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	July 31
Malacca	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Aug. 7
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 14
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4

FROM AMERICA.

Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 17
Arago	New-York	Southampton	July 20
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	July 20
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	July 24
Arago	New-York	Southampton	July 24
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	July 27
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	July 27
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	July 31
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 3
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 7
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 10

Mails Close at the Post-office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ..... 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

NOTHING IMPROVES THE PERSONAL appearance more than good clean teeth. Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st., fill, clean, regulate and insert teeth in the most careful and substantial manner, and on the lowest terms. Refer to Doctors J. O. Pond, Joseph Worster, W. N. Gilchrist, Z. S. Webb and others.

$1,000 REWARD TO ANY PERSON PRODUCING any painless agent for extracting teeth except ether and chloroform, as daily administered by Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st. Every branch of dentistry on the lowest terms. Refer to Drs. Joseph Worster, J. O. Pond, W. N. Gilchrist, Z. S. Webb and others.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ARMY EXPRESS.
SEAT OF WAR.
FORTRESS-MONROE, &c.
WASHINGTON, ALEXANDRIA, BALTIMORE, ANNAPOLIS, &c.

We have United States Government permission to carry packages of goods and money to above-mentioned places.

Freight or packages to SOLDIERS should be prepaid as we charge only half the regular rates.

Our GREAT EASTERN and PHILADELPHIA EXPRESSES sent as formerly.

HARNDEN'S EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway.

BOOK AGENTS!

We have a complete outfit for you, viz: ONE HUNDRED AND TEN DAYS IN FORT SUMTER. Price 12 cents. A steel engraving of Col. ELLSWORTH. The Ellsworth Memorial. National Envelopes and Paper. Jesse Colby, of New-Jersey, has sold 1,200 of ONE HUNDRED AND TEN DAYS IN FORT SUMTER.

N. TRIBALS & CO., No. 120 Nassau-st.

ATWOOD'S PURE ALCOHOL.—PATENTED—free from fusel oil, and other foreign matter by a chemical process, adapted for medical purposes such as making tinctures, extracts, ethers, Cologne, &c. Put up for exportation, &c.

E. ATWOOD, No. 29 Broadway, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED

FEMALES.

A LITTLE GIRL OF 13 YEARS IS anxious to place herself in a family where she can obtain food and clothing; is willing to help in anything she can do; no wages. Call, or address No. 32 Varick-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, and would assist with the washing and ironing. Wages suitable to the times. The best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 123 East 20th-st., corner of 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid, or to do plain cooking; no objection to take care of children; can give best of reference. Can be seen at No. 514 8th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a capable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; would make herself generally useful; has no objections to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, understands her duties thoroughly, is willing and obliging, and of kind disposition. Can enter her place this day. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COMPANION OR NURSE.—WANTED, BY a lady, a situation as companion to an invalid lady, or as housekeeper in a small family. Address, post-paid to No. 151 West 11th-st., stating where an interview can be had. Salary not so much an object as a comfortable home.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook in a private family; understands all branches of cooking, such as ice-cream, jellies, soups and game, desserts of all kinds, also, bread and biscuit, in the best manner; the best of City reference can be given. Call, for three days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as cook; understands making all kinds of bread and pastry, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; no objections to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 244 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor; best of City reference given from last place.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A first-class cook, in a private family or hotel in city or country; understands cooking in all its branches, such as meats, soups, game, gravies and desserts, ice cream, jellies, &c.; is also a good baker of bread and biscuit in the best manner; has City reference. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman to do general housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; is thoroughly competent in her business; very best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 253 6th-av., corner of 16th-st., in the store.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable woman; is a first-class cook and baker; understands all kinds of desserts and ice cream; has no objection to a first-class lady and gentleman's boarding-house; can give first-rate reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 123 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in a small family; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; does up linens in good style; wages $7. Also, a thorough waitress and chambermaid, or regular waitress; wages $7. Best of City reference, City or country. Call at or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN Protestant woman wishes a situation as a good thorough cook and to assist at washing and ironing; is an excellent baker; understands French and Spanish cooking; City reference; no objections to country; wages moderate. A girl wants to do general housework, or chamberwork and waiting; wages, $5. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS PEAT AND PASTRY COOK.—A RESpectable Protestant young woman, with undoubted reference, desires a situation (City or country); will be found to know her duties thoroughly; can do all kinds of cooking in the best style; no objection to assist in the washing. Possesses a cheerful and obliging disposition. Apply at No. 318 6th-av., first floor, front room. Wages moderate.

AS COOK, WAITRESS, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a first-class cook; understands all sorts of meat and pastry cooking; also a waitress and chambermaid; has the best of City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country, with a private family. Call at No. 197 East 13th st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable Protestant young woman; is a good cook and first-rate washer and ironer; no objection to do general housework; can give three years' City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 249 9th-st., near 2d-av.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation to do general housework in a small family; wages not so much of an object as a steady place; best of references. Call at No. 368 7th-av., near 29th-st., top floor, back room; can be seen for three days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A young woman with good reference wishes a situation in the country; can cook, bake bread and pies, and wash and iron in style. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation to do general housework or good plain cooking, either in the City or country; is a hard-working and industrious girl, an excellent washer and ironer, steady and trustworthy; has excellent references. Apply at 113 Atlantic-st., near Henry, Brooklyn.

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY a competent woman as laundress; understands her business thoroughly; can do fluting; has the best of City references from last place; would not object going to the country with a respectable family; would engage permanently if required. Can be seen at No. 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS NURSE.—A FIRST-CLASS INFANT'S NURSE wants a situation; from long experience, is fully competent to take the whole charge of an infant; is willing to sew if required; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference given. Apply, for two days, at No. 86 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse and plain sewer, or nurse and chambermaid; has no objections to go in the country; has the best of reference. Call for two days, at No. 227 West 36th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN IS desirous of procuring a home in the country, as nurse and chambermaid; is a good family seamstress; a quiet home is more desired than wages; she is an excellent nurse, and very fond of children; willing to do anything that is required of her by her employers. Call or address, for one week, No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av. Refers to her last employers.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED as a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth, or to do chamberwork and sewing; can be seen at her present employer's, at No. 45 5th-av., until suited.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A good, tidy girl, who seldom changes her employer, a situation as general servant; makes bread, washes and irons well; will make herself generally useful in the City or country; wages, $5; good reference given. Call at or address No. 216 East 23d-st.

NO CHARGE UNTIL SUITED—AT THE Metropolitan Institute, No. 32 6th-av., between 4th and Amity sts., to employers of servants; German and other help on hand daily for City and country. The Institute is conducted in a reliable, business-like manner. Orders by mail promptly attended to. We ask but one trial.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants, German, English, Scotch, &c., can find the largest and best office in the City, at the Institute, where the best servants are always ready; also good situations for all, at No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man of first-rate abilities and of long experience in this and the old country; can produce the very best of reference. Address P. H., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as coachman or groom, by a steady, sober young man, who can produce the most satisfactory City and country recommendations; discharged in consequence of his late employer going out of the country. Would make himself useful, or keep a small garden in order, if required. Address W. B., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant young man desires a situation as coachman and farmer; understands the care of horses, coaches and harness well; is a good driver; milking, if required; can give 14 months City and country reference; would hire by the year with any gentleman. Can be seen at No. 218 Avery. Address J. P., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, COOK, &c.—WANTED, by a man and wife, without children, situations; the man as coachman and gardener; his wife as cook; both thoroughly understand their business and can produce first-rate references. Address E. H., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED by a respectable Englishman, a situation as groom and coachman; has no objection to any part of the country; can produce the best of City references from his last employers. Apply or address W. H. L., No. 246 West 37th-st., for two days.

AS FARMER.—SITUATION WANTED AS farmer by one who understands farming in all its branches, and stock of all kinds, and had the entire charge of a gentleman's place for many years. If any gentleman wants such a man, call at Lovejoy's Hotel, corner of Park-row and Beekman-st., for M. D.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer, by a man who understands farming in all its branches, and the care of stock, and everything that is connected with a farm; he is willing and obliging, and can enter his place this day. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as groom and coachman by a single man who perfectly understands his business; is an extra groom and careful driver; can produce the best of recommendations and reference from his last employer; is willing to make himself useful, and has no objection to City or country; having lived in both, would be found of willing and obliging disposition. Address W. K., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, for three days, will be attended to.

AS GARDENER—COOK, &c.—A MAN AND wife who understand the care of a garden; the wife to cook, wash and iron; has a small family. Reference given. Address A. B., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation, by a young man, as gardener and coachman, or in either capacity; thoroughly understands the business in every department, and not afraid to work; wages no object. Address No. 531 1st-av., for three days, to E. M. Letters from the country punctually attended to.

EMPLOYMENT IS WANTED BY A THOROugh business man, who has lost all, and will now devote his entire time to the interest of a party wishing a man reliable in every particular. He will go to Europe, South America, California, or to any part of the world, or engage in any business that will pay liberally. The most unexceptionable City references, by addressing H. H. DAVISON, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A COMMERCIAL HOUSE, A young man 18 to 20 years of age; he must be able to read and write the English and Spanish languages perfectly and come well recommended. Address UNION, Box 112 *Times* Office, stating salary, age and reference.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A SHIPPING OFfice, one entry clerk, four girls to travel. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

DRY GOODS.

UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS
IN
DRY GOODS
At Retail, for Cash.

STRANG, ADRIANCE, & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, JULY 15, FROM 30 TO 60 PER CENT. UNDER COST OF IMPORTATION,

The entire balance of their Wholesale and Retail stocks of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

Embracing a Large and Varied Assortment of
SILKS, GRENADINES,
BAREGES, ORGANDIES,
LAWNS, CALICOES,
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
MOURNING GOODS,
SHAWLS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES,
CLOTHS, DRILLINGS, VESTINGS, &c.
INCLUDING

600 FRENCH ORGANDIE ROBES, at $1 50 to $5 per Robe.

460 BAREGE ROBES, at less than one-third their cost of importation.

200 GRENADINE ROBES, from $7 to $15—former prices, from $20 to $50.

260 pieces best quality FRENCH ORGANDIES, 12½ to 15 cents per Yard.

300 pieces yard-wide FRENCH CALICOES and BRILLIANTS, fast colors, 12½ cents per Yard.

500 pieces PRINTED CALICOES, Merrimac styles, from 6¼ to 8 cents per Yard.

50 pieces 8-4 BAREGE ANGLAIS, at 25 cents per Yard.

200 pieces 3-4 BAREGE ANGLAIS, &c. to 10c. per Yard.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

DAMAGED DRY GOODS.
SELLING OFF
From the recent fire No. 108 6th-av.,
DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER,
The whole of which will be sold at an
IMMENSE SACRIFICE,
To effect an entire clearance.
ALSO,
THE ENTIRE VALUABLE STOCK OF SUMMER GOODS
Will be offered at a great reduction in prices, to close them out before the Fall trade commences, affording the best opportunity for bargains in the City.

Particular attention is requested to our stock of
DRESS GOODS OF ALL KINDS,
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS AND DRAPERY,
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND EMBROIDERIES,
STRAW BONNETS AND HATS, AND
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
Of all descriptions. The whole of which has been reduced nearly one-half in price.

TERMS CASH.
Sale EVERY DAY.
NOS. 108 AND 110 6TH-AV.
CHARLES G. HOOK.

CONTINUATION OF THE
GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE,
AT KINZEY'S,
NOS. 221 and 223 EIGHTH-AV.

The announcement that our immense stock would be reduced in price about fifty cents on the dollar, has given such universal satisfaction to the thousands that have thronged our store the past week, that we have determined to make a display of bargains on MONDAY, July 15, and during the week, which would be impossible to appreciate without examination.

5,000 Straw Bonnets, closing at 6c.
4,750 Straw Bonnets, closing at 18c., 25c., 37c.
5,000 yards Bonnet Ribbons, closing at 4c., 5c.
4,000 yards Bonnet Ribbons, closing at 8c., 10c.
9,000 yards Bonnet Ribbons, closing at 12c., 15c.
20,000 SPRAYS FLOWERS, CLOSING OUT AT ANY PRICE.
10,000 Worked Bands, closing at 4c., 6c., 8c.
5,600 Worked Bands, closing at 10c., 12c., 15c.
1,750 Needlework Sets, closing at 25c., 50c., 75c.
750 Worked Collars, closing at 6c.
3,450 Rich Needlework Collars, closing at 25c., 31c.
5,000 LADIES' LINEN COLLARS, CLOSING OUT AT 5 CENTS.
1,000 Silk Lace Vails, closing out at 6c.
750 Silk Lace Vails, closing out at 12c.
Rich Pusher Lace Vails, closing at half price.
3,000 pairs ladies' Lisle Gloves, closing at 6c., 8c., 10c.
2,500 pairs ladies' Lisle Gauntlets, closing at 12c., 15c.
20,000 pairs Silk Mitts, closing at 10c., 12c., 20c.
3,500 PIECES RUFFLING, CLOSING OUT AT 20c. A PIECE.
Parasols closing at 50 cents.
Parasols closing at 75 cents.
Parasols closing at $1.
Spool Thread, 1c.; Needles, 3c.; Pins, 3c.; Hooks and Eyes, 2c.; Sewing Silk, 9c. dozen.

Milliners, merchants and others are invited to give the stock in the two stores a careful examination, as we are determined to close out our Spring and Summer goods, even at less than 50 cents on the dollar.

WILLIAM KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 EIGHTH-AVENUE,
between 21st and 22d sts.
Entrance to both stores through No. 223.

GREAT BARGAINS IN LINEN CAMBRIC
AND LAWN
HANDKERCHIEFS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, July 15,
5,000 Hemmed Stitched Handkerchiefs, at 25 cts. each.
3,000 Embroidered and Scolloped edges do., do., 30 cents each. (value 40c.)
2,000 Embroidered and Scolloped edges do., at 38 cents, (value 50c.)
1,000 Tucked do., 33 cents, (value 45c.)
800 do. 38 cents, (value 50c.)
500 Embroidered do., 50 cents, (value 75c.)
ALSO,
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF LINEN LAWNS and FRENCH CAMBRICS,
AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Are now offering the Balance of their
RICH STOCK OF
PLAIN and FANCY DRESS SILKS,
Grenadines, Barèges, Barège Anglais,
ORGANDIES and JACONETS,
By the YARD and in ROBES.
ALSO,
Shawls, Mantillas, Summer Cloth Cloaks,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c.,
for a limited period, previous to the closing of their
HALF-YEARLY INVENTORY,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer, on MONDAY, July 15,
GREAT BARGAINS
In REAL THREAD LACE POINTS, and MANTILLAS.
ALSO,
WHITE MARINE LACE MANTILLAS,
ELEGANT DESIGNS,
THE LATEST PARISIAN NOVELTIES.

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK OF GOODS CONtained in store No. 387 8th-av., consisting of dry goods, laces, embroideries and fancy goods, will be open for inspection until Wednesday, 17th inst., when I will receive tenders for the same, and sell to the highest bidder. EDWARD MARTIN, No 279 Canal-st., Assignee.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

HARRY BURT'S
MILITARY PASTE,
FOR CLEANING BELTS, LEGGINS, TRUNK COVERS AND CANVAS SHOES.

FOR SALE AT
C. H. Moody's, No. 188 Broadway.
L. Brooks & Son, No. 434 Broadway.
S. Cantrell, No. 813 Broadway.
J. Dunham, Court-street, Brooklyn.
B. L. Cornell, Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
W. D. Bigelow, No. 142 Chatham-st.
Wm. Neely, No. 318 Broadway.
G. W. Hallenbeck, No. 1 Bible-house.
E. D. Burt, Washington.
J. F. Pray & Son, Boston.
John L. Moody, Fortress Monroe.

Manufactured and for sale to the trade, by
BURT & TERHUNE, No. 27 Park-row.

RUBBER ARMY BLANKETS,
All Sizes and Weights,
REGULATION KNAPSACKS,
OFFICERS' BLUE COATS, &c.,
At Wholesale and Retail, by
RUBBER CLOTHING CO.,
Manufacturers,
No. 261 Broadway, N. Y.

FLAGS.

FLAGS.—AMERICAN ENSIGNS, OF ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Churches and schools furnished with flags, at a small advance from cost. TERRY & DELLA TORRE, No. 488 Broadway.

DURHAM COW FOR SALE.—THE FINE Durham cow now on the farm of the late Gen. Walker, Tarry-town. Apply to [illegible]

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE.
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.

The spacious edifice of the Rockland Female Institute will be opened as a first-class boarding-house and Summer resort on the 3d of July, for a season of ten weeks. Circulars giving full particulars, plans of house, and time-tables of the Railroads and Steamboats, may be found at the office of the Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway. For board, apply at the house, or address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.

This spacious and pleasantly-located hotel, now greatly improved, is ready for the reception of guests. This Hotel is not surpassed in extent of accommodations by any hotel in the country; the table is furnished in the most bounteous and liberal manner, with all the delicacies of the season.

HASHORN & McMICHAEL, Proprietors.

SEA BATHING AT LONG BRANCH, N. J.—The undersigned take pleasure in announcing to their numerous friends and the public that the Metropolitan Hotel is now open for the reception and accommodation of visitors. Persons desirous of procuring good board, good bathing and fishing, pleasant drives and easy communication to and from the City, (*via* Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad and steamers *Long Branch* and *Highland Light*, five times daily,) will find this an excellent location. Address N. H. & T. W. COOPER.

LAKE HOPATCONG HOUSE.—LAKE HOpatcong is now open to receive guests. A more quiet and beautiful Summer resort cannot be found; only 2½ hours ride by the Morris and Essex Railroad, at the foot of Cortlandt-st., to Drakeville Station, where stages will be in waiting to convey passengers to the House. Terms moderate. RICH

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free o charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

ILLINOIS CURRENCY, &c.
BROTHERTON & NETTLETON,
Bankers and Brokers,
No. 47 Clark-st., Chicago.

N. G. NETTLETON, Late of Nettleton, Lowry & Co., Cincinnati.
J. H. BROTHERTON, Formerly of Gilmore & Brotherton, Cincinnati.

ILLINOIS, WISCONSIN
And other
UNCURRENT MONEY
Bought at best rates, payable in
Coin, New-York Exchange,
Or Ohio and Indiana Bank-Notes.
LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES
Will be made on Currency deposited in round lots for conversion, and a reasonable commission charged.
Collections payable in Chicago and throughout the Northwest, promptly attended to.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED.
BROTHERTON & NETTLETON.
Refer to Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., New-York.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
CORNER THIRD-AV. AND 25TH-ST.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from one to one thousand dollars.
ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JULY WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE, HARTFORD, July 6, 1861.

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROposals for the purchase of $800,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut will be received at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of Hartford, until the 20th day of July, when such proposals will be opened and the Bonds awarded to the highest bidders. No bid will be accepted at less than the par value of the Bonds. All proposals must be accompanied by certificates of deposit, certified checks on solvent banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York, of 5 per cent. of the amount bid for to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, which will be returned to unsuccessful bidders, and payment of one-third of the amount awarded will be required at the Treasurer's office within 10 days after notice of their acceptance, and the remainder at the option of the purchaser before Sept. 1, in funds current in New-York and Boston.
The Bonds will be in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000 each, payable upon order of the General Assembly at any time after the expiration of 10 years, with six per cent. coupons, payable in January and July, at the Treasurer's office.
The State has no public debt, and the full payment of the $2,000,000 now authorized by act of the General Assembly would require a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.
EZRA DEAN, Treasurer of State.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861.
THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIfied that interest, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on all sums of FIVE DOLLARS and upward, and not exceeding FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums over FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, payable on and after the FIRST DAY, the 15th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the By-Laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st inst.
This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.
TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued, which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 20th day of September next.
Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call have been sent to all holders whose address is known, and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest, who may not have received them. By order of the Board,
EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1861.
INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE HEREby notified that the usual semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five Per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, 15th inst.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

$5,000 WANTED FOR ONE YEAR, UPON the security of a first-class harbor steamboat, worth at least three times that amount, and entirely free from incumbrances. The responsibility of the borrowers will be satisfactorily shown, and a liberal commission allowed. F. C. BOWMAN, No. 112 Broadway.

NEW-YORK STATE SEVEN PER CENT. STOCK, due in 1870, interest payable quarterly; also, United States Treasury Notes, for sale in amounts to suit, by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

INSTRUCTION.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL,
STAMFORD, CONN.
(Strawberry Hill.)
The School Year commences Sept. 23. The location is delightful, and the School offers advantages for a thorough and accomplished education. For circulars, apply to C. E. WEISSE, (a Professor in the School,) No. 59 West 15th-st., or to Miss AIKEN, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
A Boarding-School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. W. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, M. A.

TEACHERS.

A TUTOR.—A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, PROfessor of the French language in one of the first institutions of this City, and who can furnish the highest references, wishes to occupy the vacation as tutor in a private family or in a tour through Canada as tutor of a few youths. The attention of parents is called to the advantages of such a trip, both for practice of the language and health of the pupils. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

A LADY, A GRADUATE OF A FIRST-class Institution, and a successful teacher, of much experience, wishes the Principalship of a school on salary, or a promising locality for the establishing of one either in City or country, where it will meet with encouragement and success. Address VICE-PRINCIPAL, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

PRINCIPAL WANTED.—A WELL QUALified principal (with satisfactory testimonials) is wanted for a long-established academy. Connected with the institution is a boarding-house for pupils, of which the principal will be expected to take charge. Address Trustees of Academy, Kinderhook, New-York.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS teacher by one of much experience, who is prepared to give instruction in the usual studies of the scholastic courses of our best Seminaries; best references given. Address MARY P. DELTON, Ithica, N. Y.

LOST AND FOUND.

COUPONS LOST.—A LETTER, MAILED AT New-Haven, 26th June, directed to H. F. Wall, Esq., Cashier Bank of Commerce in New-York, containing the following described coupons, has miscarried, viz.: 46 coupons of City of New-Haven Bonds, numbered 28 to 47, both inclusive; 55 to 62, both inclusive; 71 to 88, both inclusive, being for $15 each, and due on 1st inst., at Bank of Commerce in New-York. Also, 9 coupons Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable at Union Bank, New-York, numbered from 407 to 415, both inclusive, for $30 each, due 1st inst. Also, 6 coupons Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, payable at Mercantile Bank, New-York, due 1st inst., numbered 65 to 70, both inclusive, $35 each. Payment of all the foregoing being stopped, all persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. H. TROWBRIDGE'S SONS, New-Haven, Conn.

LOST—IN GOING FROM CORNER OF CHURCH and Chambers-st. to corner Church and Vesey-st., a NOTE, drawn by Lewis, Haviland & Co., to their own order, and indorsed by them, dated May 4, 1861, at eight months, for $1,664. A liberal reward will be paid the finder by leaving it at No. 30 Vesey-st.
MARK BANKS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A MEETING OF THE CREDITORS OF D. A. O. KETCHUM and D. O. KETCHUM & CO. will be held at the office of the subscriber, No. 26 William-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, July 17, instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of appointing an assignee. All persons interested are requested to attend.
GEORGE CAFLIN, Assignee.

A REGULAR MEETING of the KNICKERBOCKER FIRE ENGINE COMPANY will be held in Firemen's Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, July 16, at 8 o'clock.
G. W. WHEELER, Recording Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDENDS, JULY, 1861.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 37 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1861.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Scrip Dividend of
FORTY-FIVE PER CENT
On the premiums on the policies written with the participation provision, and marked off during the year ended 30th June ult. The Scrip to be ready for delivery on and after Aug. 1.
The Board also declared
SIX PER CENT
Interest on the outstanding Scrip of the Company, to be paid on and after 15th instant.
And a Semi-Annual Dividend of
SIX AND A HALF PER CENT
On the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand.
☞ The First Division of Profits, July, 1860, was 33½ per cent.

The Assets of the Company on the 1st instant amounted to $278,792
Net Surplus (estimated) to $150,379
ASHER TAYLOR, President.
H. P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO 18 WALL-ST.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Assets, July 1, 1861	1,061,135 98
Liabilities	16,188 02

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of
35 PER CENT. TO ITS CUSTOMERS,
Upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st instant, on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 10th of September to Policy Holders for the amounts to which they are respectively entitled, and upon the same day, SIX PER CENT INTEREST will be payable upon the outstanding Scrip issued by the Company.
A semi-annual cash Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 15th inst.
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1861.
The Company continue the business of INSURANCE on favorable terms.
GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Ass't Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 10 Wall-st.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared an interest dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months—payable on and after the 15th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1861.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.
DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent., payable on demand.
W. E. CAREY, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 13 AV. A, between 1st and 2nd sts.—The usual Semi-annual Interest on Deposits entitled thereto at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger amounts, will be payable on and after the 15th inst. Interest will be credited under date of July 1, and if not drawn will bear interest same as deposit. Deposits made on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1. Bank open every day from 9 to 3, and from 5 to 7.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A BUNCE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10, 1861.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., payable on the first of August next. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st. Transfer books will be closed on and from the 15th instant to Aug. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board.
T. F. HANDY, Treasurer.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK.—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 15, on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum, on sums of $500 and under; and five (5) per cent. on sums over $500. All interest not called for, will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st inst.
THOS. CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BALL, Secretary.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., on the Capital Stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the shareholders on the 15th July.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 8th until that day.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861.
DIVIDEND NO. 10.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the earnings of the past six months, has been declared and is payable to the stockholders on and after the 8th inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.
W. B. MSEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK, No. 56 Wall-st., July 9, 1861.
THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual interest dividend of Three and a Half (3½) per cent., payable on the 12th instant.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent. out of the profits of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on the 8th inst.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 8, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per cent. has been declared, payable on and after MONDAY next, July 15. The transfer books will be closed from July 8 to July 15, inclusive.
C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 54 WALL-ST., July 1, 1861.
TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES FIRE INS. CO., No. 69 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1861.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand. By order,
WASHINGTON KITTER, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual interest dividend of Three-and-a-half per Cent., payable on demand.
E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADER'S FIRE INS. CO., No. 48 Wall-st., Bank of New-York Building.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten Per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1861. JAMES B. LOTT, Sec'y.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared payable on demand.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, July 9, 1861.—A Dividend of Five per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

BATTLE-AXES FOR THE NAVY.
The Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography invites proposals for (1,200) twelve hundred battle-axes for the Navy, to be delivered in equal proportions at the Navy Yards at Philadelphia, New-York, Boston and Portsmouth, N. H. Patterns of the axes to be shown on application to the Assistant-Inspectors of Ordnance in the yards above named, and the conditions made know under which the axes will be received. ANDREW A. HARWOOD,
Chief Bureau Ordnance and Hydrography.
WASHINGTON, July 8, 1861.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, ROTUNDA, PARK, NEW-YORK, JULY 10, 1861.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Five Per cent. penalty will be added on the first day of August next, on all unpaid Croton water rents.
R. C. HANCE, Registrar.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FURNITURE.

ATTENTION, HOUSEKEEPERS!—AUCtion prices in the shade! We are selling mattresses, spring beds, spring sallasses and enameled chamber furniture, at less than factory prices, at GRIFFIN'S manufactory, No. 161 Canal-st., one door from Mott-st.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR "WILL save health and money."—Dr. HALL. BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.
They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.
But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.
List and price of
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.	Price or Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhoea of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying; Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhoea or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, With Scanty Secretion, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Canker, Sore Throat of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty-four vials, in plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.
Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.
Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.
N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-street, which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.
His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—JAMES BROWN, JOHN C. BANCROFT DAVIS, Trustees, and DANIEL DREW, plaintiffs, against the NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY and JOSEPH WALKER, URIAH J. SMITH and WILLIAM T. HOOKER, Trustees, defendants. Judgment in the fifth mortgage suit. To all creditors of the above-named defendants, the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, having debts unsecured.
By virtue and in pursuance of the directions contained in the decree of judgment of the Supreme Court, in the above entitled action, entered the ninth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, by which it was among other matters, decreed, adjudged and directed that in order to enable the Referee therein named to make a speedy and final determination and report in regard to the unsecured debts of the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company therein referred to, so that the same may be finally and speedily ascertained after the six months specified in the act of this State, passed April 4, 1860, said Referee was authorized to advertise in six different papers for the presentation of said debts of such creditors, by a day and at a place to be by him therein named, which shall not be later than six months after the day of the date of the first notice; and claims of creditors not presented to said Referee in writing, stating the amount and nature thereof by the expiration of the time given in said notice should not be entitled to be heard or allowed by said Referee. And that it should be the duty of said Referee to hear such claims presented, and finally determine the amount of such unsecured debts, and the owners thereof within the period of ninety days after the expiration of the notice for the presentation thereof; and to report the same without delay. And that the trustees under the said amicable agreement should be present and heard by counsel at the reference as to said claims, and also of the Act of the State of New-York, passed April 2, 1861, entitled "An act in addition to an act relating to the foreclosure and sale of the New-York and Erie Railroad, passed April 4, 1860," public notice is hereby given to all creditors of the above-named defendants, the New-York and Erie Railroad Company having unsecured debts against said Company, to present their claims in writing, stating the amount and nature thereof against said Company, to me, the subscriber, the Referee named in said decree or judgment, at my office, No. 25 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of July, 1861, and that any such claimant making default in presenting his claim within the time above specified, will not be entitled to be heard or allowed by me as such Referee. Dated New-York, June 10, 1861.
PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee,
No. 25 Nassau-street, New-York.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN A. SIMPSON and ZEB. MAHEW against FRANCISCO DE ARIZE, John Doe and Richard Roe, composing the firm of Arizé & Co.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office No. 74 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, with interest from the 17th day of June, 1861, besides the costs of this action.—Dated, New-York, June 17, 1861.
BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.
The above named complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 22d day of June, 1861.
je24-law6mM* BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN A. SIMPSON and ZEB MAYHEW against LORENZO RUEZ, John Doe and Richard Roe, composing the firms of Ruez Brothers & Co., and Ruez & Co.—Summons for a money demand on contract (Com. not ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 74 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twelve thousand dollars, with interest from the 17th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June 17, 1861.
BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT, Plffs' Att'ys,
No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.
The complaint above named was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 22d day of June, 1861.
je24 law6mM* BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN AUSTIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. H. Armstrong, Esq., No. 15 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next. Dated New-York, April 4, A. D. 1861.
aps-law6mM* JAMES DEVLIN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY O. FRIDHAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 101 and 103 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated New-York, October 20, 1860.
law6mM* R. H. LAIMBEER, Executor.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees.
VOORHIS & WHITEMAN.

Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery Mattress and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. 632 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

WAR, WITH ALL ITS HORRORS, PRODuces less dreadful effects than the infatuated entail upon themselves by an unrestrained indulgence of the passions—an axiom fully exemplified by that popular medical work entitled *Human Frailty*, beautifully illustrated with Steel Engravings. Published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere on receiving the amount in postage stamps.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
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LINES TO THE LADY
OVER WHOM I BORROWED THE PLAY OF PIZARRO.
(WRITTEN ON RETURNING THE BOOK.)

BY GEORGE P. MORRIS.

All that man should be to woman,
In his friendship true,
All that Rolla was to Cora,
I would be to you,
For you have a noble nature,
Golden as Peru.

Don Alonzo married Cora,
Well her heart he knew,
But his friendship was for Rolla,
Faithful, leal and true—
Feelings he approved in Cora,
I discern in you.

In this strange, romantic story,
My devotion view:
Rolla gave his life for Cora
And Alonzo too—
So would I, with the same motive,
Peril mine for you.

Men their homage pay to women,
And with love pursue;
But long since my heart for ever
Bade to love adieu:—
All I have on earth is friendship—
That I give to you.

THE TRIAD;
OR,
ARNOLD THE TRAITOR.

A ROMANCE OF THE REVOLUTION.

BY LIEUT. HENRY L. LANGFORD.

CHAPTER I.
THE FOREST.

It was the crisis of the great American Revolution. It was the time when the two opposing causes had mustered their utmost power, and were preparing for the final and the decisive struggle. The hand of war lay heavy upon all, and the land groaned under the accumulated ills of years of strife.

In addition to the great contending parties in this momentous strife, there were others, composed of the lowest and basest of mankind, who took advantage of the distracted state of affairs to add to the general ills, and indiscriminately plunder their helpless countrymen. Under such fantastic names as "Cow Boys" and "Skinners," they wandered in roving bands, enveloping the country in ruin and conflagration.

A large district in the neighborhood of New-York was thus overrun by these miscreants. Life became uncertain, property valueless, and a hostile army itself was not so much dreaded as they.

The sun was slowly setting on a sultry Summer day in the year 1780, when a strange company came upon the scene, on the road that ran between New-York and Philadelphia.

It was a war party of Indians, about thirty in number. They were all stalwart men, remarkable for stature and agility; their bodies were hideously painted, and covered with the grotesque war gear that the savage loves. They passed quickly onward with a pace which was half running and half walking, and as they went they dragged with them a young white man, whose despairing face and pinioned arms showed that he was a prisoner.

All around were the primeval woods, deep, dark, and hid in an impenetrable shade, whose gloom deepened every moment with the gathering twilight. In the distance rose hills which were clothed in their forest robes up to their very summits. The winding road was the only sign of human handiwork in all the scene.

Soon a light gleamed in the distance. With an exclamation of satisfaction the Indians quickened their pace. Passing rapidly down a long descent, they followed a turn in the road, and there, in an opening of the forest, they halted directly in front of an immense fire.

Close beside the fire there stood two men of striking appearance.

One was dressed as an Indian Chief. Tall, sinewy, and athletic, he seemed the beau ideal of a savage warrior. His face, however, presented a singular contradiction of expressions. His eye was as keen and quick as light, but it was full of intelligence. His features were Indian in their outline, yet they had all that mobility and expressiveness which is the result of civilization. His air, also, his gestures and manner as he talked with his companion, were rather those of an Englishman than an Indian brave.

His companion was evidently an American, and he was dressed in common country clothing. His manner was that of one accustomed to command, his voice was imperious, his eye black and flashing.

Between those two men there was a certain marvelous resemblance. It was not so much in material outline of feature as in that subtle spiritual likeness which nature stamps upon the faces of a family.

These two men were so absorbed in their own conversation that they did not notice the war party till they had come close to the fire, bringing their prisoner with them.

The American gave a careless glance at the new-comers, and then walked slowly away, his head bent on his bosom.

The chief advanced toward his men.

"Who is this?" he asked, in the Huron language.

"A messenger," said a tall warrior, roughly.

"Who sent him?"

"Washington."

"Where was he going?"

"To his French brother with this message."

Saying this, the savage held out a package to his chief. The latter took it. He opened it with a calm and almost careless manner, and after glancing hastily through the contents, he walked over toward the American, and said, in perfectly good English:

"There is not anything new in this. You've sent them word already."

At these words the prisoner uttered a cry.

"Save me! save me! My God! you must be an Englishman"—

"Peace," shouted the chief. "If you want to live you had better keep quiet."

"But surely—surely," cried the young man, who was scarcely more than a boy, "you will not leave me in the hands of these fiends? For, mercy's sake, loosen these cords."

"Cords!" cried the chief, with terrible emphasis. "You will soon learn another use for cords."

"It is not for myself that I care," said the poor boy, "but for my mother. She has only me——"

"Peace, I tell you."

"That dispatch had nothing harmful in it," continued the prisoner. "You said just now that you had sent word before."

"Ha!" shouted the chief, advancing close to the lad. "You heard that, did you? Then you have spoken your own doom."

The American also started, and came toward the prisoner.

The latter was as pale as death at the chief's last words, but no sooner had he seen the American than he gave a shout of joy.

"General Arnold!" he cried, in an ecstasy of delight.

It was now the American's turn to grow pale.

"What?" he cried, in a low voice.

"Oh, save me—*you* will. Do you not remember me! I marched with you to Canada—I was by your side on the plains of Abraham—and at Montreal—and at St. Johns. My glorious General! do you not remember the drummer-boy, Tom Poole? Do you not remember how I charged with you against Burgoyne?"

A tempest of conflicting emotions passed over Arnold's brow. As the boy paused, they were succeeded by a deep cloud.

"Boy," said he, "I have buried the past out of my remembrance forever."

"What!" exclaimed the lad, as he reeled under this cruel blow. "Will you disown me, and leave me to the mercies of these fierce savages?"

"I am done with mercy," said Arnold, sternly; "I seek now only revenge."

"This to me," faltered the boy, "from *you*?" Oh, my General!"

"Even so," said Arnold, sternly. "Friend is a word that I do not know. I cannot create any exceptional pity for you. Better friends than you must fall before long."

The lad looked long and earnestly in Arnold's face, but found there no ray of hope. His suspense was followed by despair.

And now, in his despair, all boyish weakness vanished. Finding death inevitable, he summoned up all his fortitude to meet it like a hero.

"If you doom me," he said, "you doom your country! Remember that, General Arnold."

"So it so."

"I am in the service of my country. If I die, it will be for her, and my blood and my country's curse will fall on you."

"I will survive it," sneered Arnold.

"False traitor!" cried the boy, in a frenzy of indignation, "will you dare to betray the holy cause of Liberty at such a time as this?"

"Gondo," said Arnold, quietly, "I think I will leave you to finish this conversation. It is your affair. I don't control you. I have nothing at all to do with it. You will have to do just as you please."

"Oh, my country!" cried the boy. "Would that my death could compensate for this man's treason!"

"It would take a thousand lives like you's to do that."

"Would that I had a thousand lives," said the boy, "how gladly I would lay them down."

"Enough!" said the chief, whom Arnold had called Gondo; "warriors, assemble."

The Indians obeyed.

"Prisoner," said Gondo, as the Indians assembled in a ring around the fire, "you are in the hands of a tribunal devoted to the interests of His Majesty King George. We have but one sentence for those whom we capture, and we only capture those for whom that sentence is appropriate. Our aim is to extinguish disloyalty, and quench rebellion."

"You are worthy subjects of King George," said the prisoner, scornfully, glancing at the savages; "he is partial to such as you."

"We are very useful to him."

"Yet the time will come when this afflicted land will be fully avenged," said the lad, with kindling eyes.

"There is revenge to be had all around," said Gondo. "Who am I? Have I no revenges?" and his eyes blazed with intense lustre.

"You may take a few lives, but freedom will conquer at last. I am glad to give mine for my country. Merciless wretch, more merciless than these ignorant savages with whom you associate, as sure as there is a God in heaven, you will one day meet with a fit retribution."

Gondo gave a sinister smile.

"It is evident that it would never do to let you escape," said he; "you know too much. You might recognize us to our injury if we let you off?"

"It would indeed be to your injury, wretch. I defy you. I care not how much you may torture me, and not even if you burn me at the stake."

"You are quite mistaken about us," said Gondo, with a sarcastic smile; "torturing and burning are too barbarous by far, for us. We merely extinguish life in the simplest manner."

While the chief was speaking, and even while the lad was preparing to answer, the end came.

A huge savage stepped up behind the prisoner. There was a sudden report, and the undaunted soul of the drummer-boy had joined the army of martyrs.

The report rang wildly and terribly through the forest, waking innumerable echoes, and flowing far away in long reverberations. As the last sounds ceased, Arnold walked up to where the body lay.

For a few moments he regarded it in silence, with folded arms.

"Poor lad!" he murmured. "It was hard to condemn you, and refuse your prayers, but it would have been ruin to save you. Yet I am not responsible. If I had not been here you would as certainly have perished."

He paused and looked around. "And this," he said pensively, "is the beginning. Where will it end? But away with such thoughts as these. There is no remedy for me. Ruin presses me from behind. Revenge for all my wrongs incites me from before. Onward—and let all who are in my path perish."

After further conversation with Gondo, Arnold prepared to depart. One by one the Indians went away, their dusky figures melting like shadows in the surrounding gloom, until at last all the scene was deserted, and nothing was left but the prostrate form of the dead, faintly illuminated by the last flickering rays of the expiring fire.

CHAPTER II.
GONDO.

A few hours afterwards the stillness was broken by the thunder of horsehoofs over the stony road. The moon had risen, and was shining brightly downward as the rider approached the opening in the forest. The smoke of the dying fire arrested his attention, and reigning up his horse, he regarded it fixedly.

At length he caught sight of the body of the youth. Uttering an exclamation, he turned his horse toward it.

Upon reaching the spot he dismounted, and turned the face round, so that the full rays of the moon were cast directly upon it. Scarcely had he done so than he uttered a cry.

"Tom Poole!" he cried; "poor, poor fellow. Have you come to this?"

He examined it then more closely. He distinguished the mortal wound, and felt that the heart had ceased to beat forever; and upon the top of the head he found the trace of the remorseless savage—the trace of the scalping knife. But this was a peculiar mark, for it was cut off in the shape of a triangle, and the scalp was fastened on the breast of the dead.

"The Triad!" cried the new comer.

"Oh, assassins! Whoever ye be, base cowards, that strike in the dark. Would that I had a few resolute souls to follow me so that I might trace you out. I would find you then, even if it were in the very heart of the British camp."

"Too late!" he continued. "I can do nothing here, and time presses. I must away."

Hastily mounting his horse, he continued his journey at the same rapid pace.

He was a young man, with fine martial figure, and handsome, open-hearted face, with hair that clustered round his brow like the locks of Antinous. He was dressed in the uniform of captain in the Continental army, and was armed to encounter the dangers of the road.

His horse was a powerful animal, which kept on for a long time at one rapid rate of speed, until the dawn gradually woke over the eastern hills. By this time he drew near to a village.

There the wearied rider stopped and slept for a few hours. Rising again, he went out and prepared to resume his journey. While thus engaged, a man drew near who clapped him brusquely on the shoulder, exclaiming:

"Hallo, Harry Temple! Why, I thought you were at West Point."

"Captain Gondo," cried Temple, looking up and smilingly shaking hands. "How are you? Yes, I was at West Point, but I had to leave on important business."

"Whither?"

"To Philadelphia."

"Dispatches?"

"Yes."

"And when did you come through?"

"Last night."

"Last night!"—a perceptible shadow passed over Gondo's face—"how many were with you?"

"None."

"None? Did you come alone?"

"Yes."

"It was the boldest thing you ever did. I hear the Tories are out, all through the intervening country."

"I believe they must be," said Temple sadly.

"Did you hear or see anything of them," asked Gondo, with unfeigned anxiety.

"Yes."

"Where?"

"At Jenken's Opening, a lonely place, too," said Temple, with a slight shudder. "I found there the dead body of as noble-hearted and as true a fellow as ever breathed. Poor Tom Poole."

"Tom Poole!" cried Gondo. "I have heard of him. He was a brave fellow. And do you say that he was killed?"

"Foully killed."

"How?"

"By that assassin's band—the Triad."

"Good heavens!"

"He was alone, and had been assassinated."

"What wretches!"

"I feel as though he calls on me to avenge him. If I can obtain leave, I will take a band of resolute men and hunt out these villains, if I have to march through the whole country."

"And I will join you," cried Gondo, with a fine burst of indignation. Count on me, first of all, my dear Temple."

"I will—I will. To tell the truth, I did think of you as the first man that I would ask."

"That's right. And if we could get enough men I would like nothing better than to hunt out every 'Cow-boy' also, and hang every man of them up from the nearest tree."

"Ah, if the men could only be spared!"

"And why can they not?"

"Because every soldier is wanted. The army is concentrating, you know, so as to act with the French, in striking a decisive blow upon the British. But you know all this as well as I. Have you not got your orders?"

"Oh, yes."

"And when are you going?"

"I'm going to Philadelphia this morning," said Gondo.

"Are you?" cried Temple, with delight. "Then we can go together."

"Yes, if you can wait three hours for me."

"Three hours?" and Temple's countenance fell. "My dear Gondo, I cannot wait three minutes."

"Are you in such a hurry?"

"Yes, I cannot wait another moment."

"And, unfortunately, I have much to do here before I go," said the other.

"Well, well, I'm very sorry; but we'll meet again soon," said Temple, who now mounted his horse. Bidding his companion adieu, the young soldier put spurs to his horse, and was off like a flash.

Gondo watched him in silence for some time. His dark complexion, sharp and jet-black eyes, and thin aquiline nose, all heightened the sinister expression of his face. As he stood watching the rapidly-departing rider, another joined him.

"The Continental uniform is more becoming than the dress of a Sachem," said the new-comer, with his usual sneer. Gondo turned and saw Arnold.

"When you go to West Point you will do well to get rid of that man," said he.

"I have been thinking so."

"He would be very apt to interfere in any plans."

"I must see to it."

"What time will you start for Philadelphia?"

"Immediately."

CHAPTER III.
WASHINGTON AND HIS STAFF.

In a chamber in Philadelphia there was at that time an illustrious company. Here Harry Temple had gone immediately upon his arrival, and here he now communicated what he had to tell.

"This Triad gang," said General Knox, bluntly, "seems to be worse than any of them. There is an air of bravado about their system of marking their victims which is maddening to think of. They cannot be Indians, or they would carry the scalp away; and yet I can scarcely bring myself to believe that any white men could be found who would thus make themselves savages."

"Oh," exclaimed De La Luzerne, the French Envoy, "is it not worse to kill a man than to scalp him?"

"But to scalp their victims adds to the atrocity of the crime," cried Knox.

"My friends," said Lafayette, "it is a painful fact, not only that civil war is more bitter than all other wars, but that the civilized man far surpasses the savage in excess of cruelty when he gives himself up to his passions. In this war our enemies stop at nothing; and not content with hiring savages to fight for them, they rival the savages themselves in cruelty."

"Oh, for the hour when we shall close with them finally," cried Knox.

"It is not far distant," said Lafayette.

"Our combined forces will be irresistible."

"And all the more so since they fight the battles of glorious Freedom."

"We have had some glorious triumphs; but the greatest of them all is yet to come."

"Yes; in our present state, when we meet them, victory will be certain."

"But, I confess, I would give more for the annihilation of these gangs of assassins, than for a victory over the entire British Army."

"Let us achieve the greater first, and then we can accomplish the less."

"I hope our glorious Arnold will have his part to perform," said De La Luzerne, who had a deep admiration for that general.

"His fiery nature," said Lafayette, "has unfortunately made him many enemies; but in battle he is a hero."

"Yes; in battle," cried Luzerne, "he is a Bayard—sans peur, et sans reproache."

"His troubles have been bad for the common cause."

"And they have greatly embittered his own soul."

Meanwhile, the leader of them all sat quietly among them, absorbed in thought. No man ever impressed others with such deep feelings of reverence as did Washington. All bowed to him with involuntary confession of his superiority. His calm and comprehensive spirit seemed to dwell upon a plane above the reach of common minds, whence he could look out upon a wider field of view than could be grasped by others. This large insight into men and things gave him knowledge of all the difficulties before him, but also showed him the distant goal, clearly and plainly.

"Gentlemen," said he, "a few assassinations may startle us, but need not make us despair. There are more dangerous things than murders. I find that, by some means or other, some of our most vital secrets are divulged to the enemy."

The whole company gave an involuntary start.

"Secrets, gentlemen, which should only be known to a very few of us, are already quite familiar to Sir Henry Clinton. It would not be so bad were these gained from dispatches that the enemy may chance to take. But there are certain things which have never been committed to dispatches, or writing of any kind, and these have been in some way communicated to him. Traitors must be around us, and spies in our midst, whom we do not dream of. And yet who the traitor is, baffles my comprehension; I only know that one thing must be. Time only can tell us more. Meanwhile we will have to be more than ever on the watch!"

At this intelligence a deep silence fell upon all.

Washington resumed in a kind of half soliloquy:

"The easiest part of this war is that which we wage against the British; the most difficult and dangerous is that which is carried on among ourselves. To meet in battle, to guide armies, to attack, or to defend, all this is easy and inspiring. The soul grows strong with such an exercise. But to battle with prejudice, jealousy, envy, and discouragements of every kind, to find apathy instead of zeal, and sullen discontent instead of earnest support—to be checked, thwarted, betrayed, in every way, and to see ten new difficulties rise up in the place of every one that has been removed—this, my friends, is a hard and a terrible fight."

"Yes," said Lafayette, whose generous and sympathetic nature entered instinctively into all the difficulties of his great associate—"Yes—and it is a struggle that gives no fame. If we are overcome we are disgraced, and if we conquer them we gain no glory, for this kind of enemy is not visible to the general world."

"Concerning these secrets, gentlemen," pursued Washington, "which have been divulged to the enemy, I have been forced to one conclusion, and it is rather a fearful one. Each branch of this treasonable correspondence may seem to be isolated and unimportant. But I am sorry to say that it is not so. They seem to be the scattered outworks of one grand and comprehensive plot. That plot has not yet been completed, although it is rapidly developing itself. What may be the inner core and essence of this I cannot tell, but I have already imagined the result, if it is successfully carried out——"

"What, what!" cried all, breathlessly.

"Ruin," said Washington, with impressive tones. "Deep, and utter, and lasting ruin to us and all our hopes."

The company eyed one another in dismay. Such language as this from such a man sank with fearful weight into their hearts. It was all the worse since he finally confessed that he could not even imagine who the traitor was, or what was the central aim of all these minor treacheries.

"I have tried to discover messengers, but in vain. I have wondered whether this new gang that calls itself the 'Triad' may not be concerned in it. But who knows anything about the Triad?"

"No one," said Knox, "no one. Every one who has seen them has died, and received their mark on his scalp."

"It will never do to let this thing go on in this way," said Lafayette. "If this band is dangerous, exterminate it."

At this Harry Temple started.

"This gang unites the cruelty of the savage," said Washington, "with the skill of the white man. Do you not see, gentlemen, how they are already affecting the minds of the people? The leader of this gang has evidently heard of the ancient '*Vehmegericht*.'"

"The *Vehmegericht!*" cried Lafayette. "So it is. It is arising again on a small scale in America."

"Small now, but who knows where it may end."

"Their leader evidently understands the minds of men. Mystery, and cruelty, and darkness, can always excite the fear of the multitude."

By this time Harry Temple had caught the eye of Washington, who saw that he wished to speak, and kindly encouraged him.

"If men could be spared," said Harry, in modest but eager tones, "I would like to lead a company to find out these miscreants; I know some bold spirits that would accompany me, and I think we could learn something of them."

The company listened approvingly; Washington alone did not seem to assent.

"If our men," said he, "were more numerous, I would let you go at once on this duty. But they are few, and every man is wanted for the coming conflict."

Harry Temple understood the General's meaning, and bowed.

"Perhaps, however," said Washington, "after this present movement is made we may have some time to devote to these fellows, and then the commission shall be yours."

Harry Temple was overwhelmed with delight at the appreciation of his abilities, though disappointed at not being able to use them immediately. Other thoughts, however, soon took possession of his mind.

In a little while he took his departure, and went out into the streets. With brightened eye and quick step he paced along.

"I wonder how she will receive me," said he. And with this thought he knocked at the door of a fine mansion in the upper part of the city.

"Is Miss Wells at home?"

"Yes," replied the servant, and the young officer entered.

CHAPTER IV.
THE LOVERS.

After waiting for a few moments in the principal room, the door opened, and a young lady entered. Her graceful figure and lovely face might well have excited the young man's admiration, and won his love. As she greeted him, her face showed a slight embarrassment, which made her all the more charming.

She could not have been over seventeen, and she had a fresh, frank manner, and a girlish laugh that was fascinating in the extreme.

"Is your father at home now?" asked Temple.

"Yes, he is in the city; but he is not in the house," said she, with a slight blush, "or you would not be sitting so quietly in this room."

"Has he not relented toward me?"

"No; not at all. But, indeed, I do not think that he gives you a thought now. His mind is all engrossed in business."

"His political feelings, I suppose, are as strong as ever?"

"Yes, quite as strong," and the young girl's face became filled with anxiety. "I do not know what will become of us in this place. My father does not dare to open his lips now; but I'm afraid he will get into trouble."

"Oh, if he remains quiet he will not get into trouble," said Temple, cheerily; and then, to remove the anxiety which his fair companion showed, he recounted to her the events of his journey. She listened with breathless attention.

"Who is this Gondo?" she asked, at length.

"Do you not know him?"

"Oh, yes; I have seen him here. But who or what is he? His swarthy face makes him look like an Arab, but his manner and accent are English. Besides, he is well educated, and well informed. He would be an agreeable companion if he were not so terrible."

"His complexion is rather dark, I confess. I don't know what country he can belong to."

"I think he is an Arab."

"But his whole manner is English."

"Is he a friend of yours?" she asked.

"Yes," said Temple, "though we are not devoted to each other. He is a pleasant companion, and we have often met."

"Do you think he is a man to be trusted?"

"Well—as much as men generally are," said Temple, with a smile. "But if you dislike him, I will avoid him."

"Oh!" said the other, with a little confusion, "do not be influenced by me."

"But how can I help it?"

"I do not know what you mean."

"Do you not Clara?" said the young man, in a deep tone of voice, drawing his chair nearer to her.

But Clara did not seem to invite any confidences. Indeed, she seemed to dread them. She looked around in a kind of dismay.

"Clara," again said Temple, in deep emotion.

Her eyes met his for one moment—his, earnest, adoring; hers filled in all their dark depth with a strange expression, as though affection struggled with maiden timidity. It was but for an instant, however. The next moment she made a desperate effort to change the course of conversation.

"What can this Gondo be?" she said, slowly, looking downward as she spoke.

But Temple could not now be diverted from his aim. His whole soul was roused. He had called her by her own name, which he so dearly loved. He must now tell her all.

"Will you listen to me for one moment," he asked, imploringly, "dearest Clara?"

Clara again caught his eye, and her face flamed into confusion.

At length she started abruptly from her chair.

"There! there! He is pursued!" she cried, in a half distracted manner.

"Who! what?"

"My father! Oh, I am so afraid."

She leaned against the window, and looked up the street.

"There is nothing there," said Temple, with some vexation.

"But my father has already been pursued to his house by a frantic mob, and now I live in hourly fear of his life."

"Is it possible?" cried Temple, in surprise.

"Yes. They have threatened to burn the house down if he is found communicating with the British."

"But he wouldn't do that, would he?" asked Temple.

"I'm afraid—I'm afraid," said Clara, "he has some secret employment."

"Then let him beware!" cried Temple, in an unvoluntary burst of wrath.

"Beware?" cried Clara. "And do you, too, threaten?" She started back from him.

"Threaten? Ah, no; forgive me. You misunderstood me. I only thought of the dangers to which he exposed himself."

But Clara looked coldly upon him.

"Whatever fate falls upon him," she said, with calm and resolute tone, "is shared by me. I accompany him in every danger. If he is attacked, I also will be attacked; and if I am not strong enough to fight, I am yet strong enough to die!"

Temple turned pale; he felt as though a wide gulf were opening between him and Clara.

"Call him a Tory and a traitor," she said passionately, "but to me he is a father, and I will be his faithful daughter through every trial!"

"Oh, Clara, I beseech you do not speak to me in such a tone. Forgive me if by any chance I have offended you. Clara, I would give my life for *your* father."

"You have no reason to love him," she said.

"I do not love him," said Temple.

"Then why do you talk about dying for him?" said Clara.

"It would be for *you*—for *you!*" cried Temple, with kindling eye, and voice tremulous with emotion. "I love you—I adore you! Will you not hear me—will you not listen to me? Give me some hope—you cannot be so cruel as to turn me away! Speak! I beseech you, Clara!"

The young man paused, and, seizing her hand, he looked earnestly and imploringly at her. Clara's eyes fell beneath the ardor of his glance. She looked troubled and frightened. She gently drew her hand from his.

"Will you not give me one ray of hope?" asked Temple, with an imploring voice—"not one word——"

"Oh!" cried Clara, at last, bursting into tears, "if you do love me as you say you do—if this is true—spare me now! Do not——"

But at this moment the door was flung open, and a man entered the room. He was pale and breathless. He started back as he saw Temple.

"Father! father!" exclaimed Clara, rushing up to him. "Oh! I am so glad. I have been so anxious. Have they threatened you again? Are you pursued?"

"Sir!" exclaimed Wells, looking haughtily at Temple, "have you forgotten what I told you when you were here last?"

"No, sir, I have not," said Temple.

"You seem to have done so," said Wells. "So, in order to freshen your memory, I will tell you again: You are not wanted here, Sir! You are a low-born, ill-bred rebel! Do you hear that? And if words cannot keep you away, I will try what virtue there is in kicks! That was what I told you when you were here last!" cried Wells, in a furious rage, "and that is what I tell you now!"

"Sir," said Temple, "were you any one else than the father of Clara, you would answer with your life for such an insult!"

"The father of her whom you so familiarly call 'Clara,'" said Wells, "is infinitely obliged to you for your distinguished consideration. Perhaps you find it equally convenient to have such an excuse for pocketing an insult."

Temple turned as pale as death.

"Is it not enough, sir," continued Wells, "that my life is made a torment by your associates outside? Is it not enough that I cannot walk the streets in peace? Must you, too, come to invade the privacy of my own house, to act the spy—to plot against me—to——In the name of Heaven," cried Wells, lashing himself to fury, "are you going? I don't want to kick you out, or you will bring a mob here to sack the house. What will you take to go peaceably? Will a hundred pounds do? Speak!"

Temple uttered a terrible oath. At this painful scene Clara had clung to her father with pale face and despairing look. The deadly insult which Temple had received banished from him the last vestige of consideration for Wells.

"Miserable man!" he cried, "do you talk about spying and treason—and to me? Thank God, my name is unsullied, and the insults which you throw at me fall back upon yourself."

He turned away, not daring to speak more, for a fiery passion raged through every vein, and had Clara not been present, he would have wiped out his insult with blood. Slowly, with rigid limbs and livid face he passed out of the house.

CHAPTER V.
LYNCH LAW.

Distracted by a thousand contending feelings, the young officer walked swiftly out into the country, and sought to soothe his ruffled spirits by vigorous and violent exercise. Yet the insults of Wells had cut him to the very soul, and could not easily be forgotten.

In vain he thought of different excuses for the old man's violence. He could not forgive him. No amount of persecution and scorn that Wells had received at the hands of others could at all excuse his infamous behavior towards him.

At last he tried to think of Clara. But here he found little comfort. Did she love him. How could he tell. She had evaded his addresses, she had sought to escape his confession, and her last broken words before the interruption of their interview seemed to prohibit further attention. Should he take her at her word? Should he give her up?

Ah! what would he not give to avenge his wrongs, and wipe out his dishonor in the life-blood of Wells.

But Clara's look—so full of affection—a look whose timid meaning was unmistakable, bound him still to her. In vain he tried to give her up. Her face was before him always; and in the thronging fancies that came before him, there still was her sweet, her pure, her loving eyes.

He had walked out, and was rapidly returning by the same road. As he came back, there rose from afar a strange and portentious sound.

The road ran directly by the house of Wells; an awful thought came to his mind. Unable to endure his suspense, he started off on a full run, and soon reached a turn in the road, where all the scene burst at once upon his view.

In the few hours that had elapsed since the arrival of Harry Temple, the story of the horrible murder of poor Tom Poole had been spread throughout the whole city with a thousand accessories. From mouth to mouth the story passed, gaining new horrors, until at last the whole city had thrilled to one feeling of intense fury.

Wells had heard the story, and had returned rapidly home. He had heard that it was Temple who brought the news, and felt that the effect of this tragedy would be disastrous for himself—hence his unusual rage when he saw Temple in his own house.

His fears had not been without foundation. He was one of the most bitter partisans of the British cause in the city, and was constantly under the suspicion of the rulers. Now, when the news of the "Triad" gang, and the cruel tragedy which they had wrought, had spread abroad, the people rose up with one united clamor for vengeance, and every hand pointed at once at Wells. These furious passions spread like a flame from man to man, increasing in fury as it spread, until their thirst for vengeance could no longer be appeased without a victim.

In one vast body the mob moved to Wells' house, rending the air with shouts, groans, imprecations and cries of vengeance.

And, indeed, there was some excuse. Treason was all abroad. Spies were everywhere. British gold was freely lavished. It was the crisis of an awful contest, on which depended their honors, fortunes and lives, and all the welfare of coming ages. What punishment then could be too severe for the miscreant who, in such a state of affairs, would dare to betray his country. In that day a traitor was the blackest of criminals, and his punishment was quick, and sharp, and terrible.

As Harry Temple turned in the road and looked down, a wild roar came up to his ears that chilled his blood.

An enormous crowd was around the house, swaying, surging, shouting. Volleys of stones crashed into the windows and against the walls.

"Death to the traitor!"

"Down with his house!"

"Fire the house!"

"Tar and feathers!"

"Ride him on a rail!"

Ten thousand screams and cries, embodying every vindictive feeling of the crowd, rose terribly on high.

With bursting heart and unutterable agony, Harry Temple rushed down the road; madly he tore his way through the crowd. Fifty frenzied men had seized a stick of timber, and had burst open the door, just as he reached the spot.

"Great God!" cried Temple, in an agony. "They're lost!"

And wild and high rose the shouts of the mob—"Kill!" "Kill!" "Fire!" "Burn the house!" "Vengeance for Pool!" "Death to traitors!"

Temple struck right and left. Careless of everything, he sought to pierce the crowd, and gain the door. But there was a living wall between him and the house.

In vain he shouted. Waving his sword in the air, he called in the name of Congress, and ordered them to open a way. He might as well have spoken to the waves of the sea.

Suddenly a piercing shriek burst upon his ear. That voice! That sound struck terribly upon his heart. But he was powerless; wedged in among the crowd, he heard the scream of Clara, and could do nothing to save her.

A rush of human beings came out of the door which pierced the crowd. A dozen strong men bore in their arms a wretched human being, whose pale face and chattering teeth showed that he was at the last extremity of fear. A storm of execrations rolled up from the crowd. They thirsted for his blood.

With a convulsive effort, Temple reached the prisoner, and caught his arm.

At the sight of the young man, Wells revived.

"Save me," he cried, with a torrent of abject entreatries that was unintelligible in the uproar.

"Deliver him up," cried Temple.

His pale face, his disordered manner, his bloodshot eyes, and his drawn sword, arrested the crowd.

"Who are you?" they shouted, with an oath.

"I am dispatched by the commander-in chief to prevent bloodshed," said Temple. "Whoever harms that man, will answer for it himself. The laws will be enforced."

"Don't be afraid. We'll not take his life," said one of them.

"Give him up."

"Away!" cried the others. "We'll spare his life. That's enough. Beware how you interfere."

What more Temple would have done, cannot be said, if he had not been drawn elsewhere. For now a crackling and a roaring sound arose behind him, a puff of smoke came down, and the crowd, with one roar like the noise of a thousand waves, cried out exultingly—

"Fire!"

Temple turned away. There was another life, ten thousand times more precious to him than all else, and that life was now enveloped by fire. Wildly and frantically he rushed through the rooms, calling out the name of his beloved.

But no sound came back, save the rush of the furious flames within, that rioted among the tapestries and furniture of the house. They climbed the walls; they threw out their fiery arms over the ceiling; they rolled in lurid streams up the stairway.

Like a madman, Temple rushed about, searching every room and closet. What was life to him? His love, his life, his darling, was there amid the flames, and he resolved to rescue her or die. He did not dream of surviving her. If he could not find her he would remain and perish.

He climbed far up stairs to the attic, but she was not there—not in any room of the second or third stories—not on the lower flat—not in the kitchen or out-houses.

At last he rushed into the cellar. At that moment the house above seemed like one vast sheet of flame. Round it stood a silent crowd. Soon the silence was broken by loud yells and cheers—a procession came from a neighboring field, bearing a singular figure, that bore no resemblance to anything living.

It was Wells the Tory—he was covered with tar and feathers and riding on a rail.

The above is all of this story that will be published in our columns. The continuation of it from where it leaves off here can be found only in the New-York Ledger, the great family paper, which is now ready and for sale at all the stores throughout the City and country, where papers are sold. Remember and ask for the New-York Ledger of July 27, and in it you will find the continuation of the story where it leaves off here.

MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S NEW STORY.—In this week's NEW-YORK LEDGER we shall begin a new story by Mrs. SOUTHWORTH, entitled, "EUDORA; OR, THE FALSE PRINCESS"—a work of unusual power and transcendent interest. Eudora, the heroine, is a high-born orphan girl, of such exquisite personal beauty, and such winning loveliness of mind and spirit, as to be utterly irresistible. And yet this angelic creature, whose only wish is to minister to the wants of her fellow-creatures, is, by the demoniac machinations of the "False Princess," (who occupies toward Eudora the relation of a bosom friend, and is thus enabled to pursue her plots undetected,) brought under the ban of the cruelest suspicions, and exposed to death on the charge of committing crimes perpetrated by the arch-plotter herself. In the working out of this complicated and thrilling narrative, Mrs. SOUTHWORTH excels all her previous efforts, and has produced a story which will be read with absorbing interest.